

Practical English

河南省中等职业技术教育规划教材
河南省职业技术教育教研室 编

实用英语



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第2册

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内 容 简 介

本教材是以教育部颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为基本依据编写的。其内容广泛，包括社会风俗、度假、情感表达、住宿、天气、服装、语言学习、计算机、奥运会、性格、代沟、业余爱好、幽默、环境保护、犯罪、求职等，紧密结合中等职业学校学生的生活实际，重视思想性、科学性、知识性、时代性和趣味性。教材编写的基本原则是，以话题和任务为主线，即在一个单元中围绕话题设置活动。在完成语言任务的过程中，培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力，使学生的思维和创造力得到增强。

本教材适合中等职业学校的教师和学生使用。

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《实用英语》系列教材出版说明

为了深入贯彻落实《河南省人民政府贯彻〈国务院关于大力推进职业教育改革与发展的决定〉的实施意见》精神，深化中等职业教育教学改革，提高教育教学质量，我们以教育部颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为基本依据，在深入调查研究中等职业学校学生的英语基础状况以及多层次教学需求的基础上，通过充分论证，组织编写了供各类中等职业学校使用的《实用英语》系列教材。

这套教材以全面贯彻素质教育为指导思想，以提高学生的全面素质为基础，以培养学生的综合职业能力为重点，突出了职业教育的特色。本教材有以下四个主要特点：一是在紧扣英语教学大纲的基础上，适当降低起点，夯实语音、语法和词汇语言基础；二是以任务型语言教学理论为指导，按照大纲所涉及的话题和语言的功能安排教学内容；三是体现分层次教学的实际，在知识体系和内容编排上采取分层编排；四是力求做到学法与教法并重，基础与提高兼顾，科学性与实用性相结合。

希望各地各中等职业学校认真组织使用这套教材，并及时提出修改意见和建议，使之不断完善和提高。

河南省职业技术教育教研室

2005 年 6 月

前 言

本教材是以教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为基本依据，在深入调查中等职业学校学生英语状况的基础上编写而成的。教材的编写指导思想是：激发学生学习英语的兴趣，帮助学生树立学好英语的信心，培养良好的学习习惯和自主学习的能力；在巩固学生初中阶段语言基础知识和基本技能的基础上，进一步培养其跨文化交际意识和交际能力，激发学生爱国热情，增强世界观。

本教材紧密结合中等职业学校学生生活实际，重视思想性、科学性、知识性、时代性和趣味性。教材编写的基本原则是，以话题和任务为主线，即在一个单元中围绕话题设置活动。在完成语言任务的过程中，培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力，使学生的思维和创造力得到增强。

本教材在紧扣大纲的基础上，既系统地复习初中阶段语言基础知识，又适当扩展知识体系，提高交际能力，突出教材面向职业教育的特色。本教材共 16 单元，供一个学年使用。单元布局如下：

1) Listening and Speaking: A

听和说：听对话，学习口头交际用语。

2) Reading and Writing: A

读和写：阅读课文，完成简单书面表达任务。

3) Listening and Speaking: B

听和说：听对话，完成情景交际任务。

4) Reading and Writing: B

读和写：阅读课文，完成书面表达任务。

5) Language Focus

Grammar（语法讲解）

Word building 或 Word study（词汇学习）

Word List（词汇表）

6) Enjoy Yourself

幽默故事。

7) Supplementary Reading

与话题有关的课后阅读材料。

本教材汲取近年来中等职业教育课程改革和教材建设的成功经验，在知识体系和内容编排上做了新的尝试，采取分层编排。其中 A 部分内容为基本要求，B 部分内容为较高要

求。每单元都安排适量的练习题，且配套《实用英语教学指导书》和《实用英语练习册》，以供教师和学生在学习的过程中使用。

本册书由郑州大学外语学院副院长钱建成副教授主编。郑州经济贸易学校王德军同志担任副主编。参加本书编写的有：张瑞、王君华、王保安、刘春红、张贺玲、郭英。全书由钱建成副教授定稿，北京铁路电气化学校朱亚莉和北京二轻工业学校陈开宇审定。

在编写过程中，得到了河南省教育厅职业与成人教育处、郑州大学、河南农业大学、郑州经济贸易学校、河南省经贸学院、郑州旅游职业学院、漯河医学高等专科学校的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢。

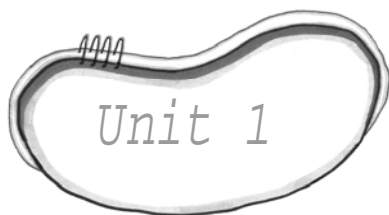
由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，教材中难免有错误和不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正，以便修订时参考。

编者

2005 年 6 月

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Social Customs: A Dinner Party



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Wang Lin is a Chinese student studying in the United States. She is invited to a dinner party in an American family. She asks Mary for advice. Now please listen to the conversation between them and write down the missing information.

Wang Lin: My roommate's family want me to have a dinner party with them at their home. I accepted the invitation but I'm a little worried about it. _____
_____?

Mary: Sure!

Wang Lin: The dinner party will begin at 7 p.m. Should I arrive on time or a little late?

Mary: _____. Don't arrive more than five minutes early, because your roommate's family may still be preparing for your visit. And don't be ten minutes late. It's also impolite.

Wang Lin: _____, such as flowers?

Mary: Good idea. Flowers are always nice, or you may take a bottle of wine if you know that the family drink it.

Wang Lin: What else can you suggest?

Mary: _____. If you don't know whether you should choose the correct knife, fork, or spoon, just watch the other guests, and follow them. If you like the food, say so.

Wang Lin: Thank you for your advice, Mary. _____.

Mary: You are welcome. _____!

2. Read the following situations, then work in groups and decide what you would say to ask for / give advice, using expressions in the box below.

Situations

- Buying your friend a birthday present.
- Giving a dinner party.

Useful expressions

Could you give me some advice?

You'd better...

How about...?

Why don't you...?



Reading and Writing: A

Wang Lin is going to invite some American friends to a dinner party, but she is not clear about American social customs. She wrote to her friend, Mary, for advice. Here is Mary's letter. Please read it and try to finish the task that follows.

Mar. 5, 2004

Dear Wang,

I learn that you will give a dinner party next month to some American friends. That would be interesting. I think you can cook something that makes you spend time with your guests. If a guest offers to help you in the kitchen, accept the offer. It often makes people more comfortable when they can help. I know making dumplings is a tradition in your country. Everyone can help. Why not try it?

Before serving dinner, offer your guests drinks while they make small talk in the living room. Make sure you have soft drinks for people who don't drink wine.

At the dinner table, let your guests help themselves. Offer them a second serving after they finish, but don't ask more than once or twice. Most guests will take more if they want it.

Perhaps the most important rule of all is to be natural. Treat your guests as you want them to treat you when you're in their home. Don't try too hard to be polite.

Well, I hope it's a great party! If you need any help, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Your friend,
Mary

Notes to the text

1. **make dumplings** 包饺子
2. **make small talk** 闲聊
3. **Don't try too hard to be polite.** 不必刻意表示客气。

1. Read the letter again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) There are no social rules for giving dinner parties in the United States. ()
- 2) The host (hostess) should not accept the guests' offer for help. ()
- 3) Before serving dinner, the host (hostess) should offer the guests some drinks while they are talking. ()
- 4) At the dinner party, the host (hostess) should offer the guests serving many times to show his/her kindness. ()
- 5) The host (hostess) should not try too hard to be polite. ()

2. The following is Wang Lin's letter to Mary. Please complete it.

Mar. 5, 2004

Dear Mary,

I'm going to invite some American friends to a dinner party next month. I want my guests to enjoy themselves and feel comfortable. Could you _____

Yours,
Wang Lin



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Please listen to a short passage about ways of invitation and fill in the blanks with the words and expressions you hear.

In Canada and the United States, people often invite their friends for a meal, a party, or just for coffee and conversation. Here are the kinds of things people say when they invite someone to their home:

“_____ come over for dinner on Saturday night?”

“Hey, we're going to have a party on Friday. _____?”

To reply to an invitation, you can either say thank you and accept, or say you're sorry and give an excuse. Sometimes, however, people use expressions that sound like invitations but are not real invitations. For example:

"Please _____."

"_____."

Often these are really just polite ways of ending a conversation. They are not real invitations because _____. They just show that the person is trying to be friendly.

So next time you hear what sounds like an invitation, listen carefully. Is it a real invitation or is the person just being friendly?

2. Find a partner to discuss the following questions.

- What will you say if you accept an invitation?
- What will you say if you decline an invitation?



Reading and Writing: B

Americans often plan social gatherings on short notice, so don't be surprised if you get invited to someone's home or to see a movie or baseball game without much warning. If the time is convenient for you, by all means accept their invitation. But if you are busy, do not be afraid to decline the invitation. Perhaps suggesting another time would be better. Your host will not be insulted.

If a friend has invited you to drop by anytime, it is best to call before visiting to make sure it is convenient for them. Do not stay too long, since you do not want to overstay your welcome.

For a casual dinner invitation, do not arrive more than five minutes early, because your host may still be preparing for your visit. Arriving more than ten minutes late is considered rude if very few people were invited. If many people were invited, it is OK to arrive a little late, even as much as half an hour late. For example, it is OK to arrive late for a party, such as a potluck dinner or for a social gathering involving a large group of people. The main consideration is whether there are enough people in the group so that your late arrival will not be noticed.

If you are invited for dinner, it is appropriate to bring the host a bottle of wine, a gift basket of fruit, a box of candy, a small potted plant or a bunch of flowers. Do not bring roses, as they have more intimate meaning: men often give roses to women on a date.

If you wish to thank the host for his or her hospitality, it is appropriate to call or send a brief written thank-you note the next day.

Notes to the text

1. **on short notice** 随时；一经通知立即

2. **If the time is convenient for you, by all means accept their invitation.** 如果时间安排对你来说比较方便的话，当然要接受邀请。

短语“**by all means**”意思是“可以；当然行”。

3. **If a friend has invited you to drop by anytime...** 如果一个朋友邀请你随时过去坐坐……

短语“**drop by**”意思是“顺便访问”。我们也可以用“in”或是“round”来代替“by”，意思不变。

4. **Do not stay too long, since you do not want to overstay your welcome.** 不要待得太久，因为你也不想待得太久以致成为不受欢迎的客人。

1. Read the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Americans often invite friends to their home or to see a movie without much warning. ()
- 2) Even if you are busy, you have to accept an invitation. ()
- 3) For a casual dinner invitation, you can arrive ten minutes early. ()
- 4) It's a good idea to bring the host a small gift when you go to a dinner party. ()
- 5) If you want to thank the host and hostess for their kindness, you can call them or send a written thank-you note to them. ()

2. Please write a brief summary of the passage by taking into consideration the following questions.

- 1) Do Americans often plan social gatherings on short notice?
- 2) What should you do if a friend has invited you to drop by anytime?
- 3) What should you pay attention to for a casual dinner invitation?
- 4) What should you bring to the host if you're invited for dinner?
- 5) What is the appropriate way to thank the host?



Language Focus

Grammar情态动词

情态动词本身有一定的意义，但不能独立作谓语，只能和实义动词一起构成谓语动词，表示说话人的语气和情态。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。常用的情态动词有 can, may,

must, ought to, need, dare 等。

现在时	过去时	释义	功 用	例 句
can	could	能， 能够	主要表示能力或可能性。	I can speak English. (表示能力) He can't be in the reading room. (表示可能性)
may	might	可以	主要表示许可或可能性。	You may go now. (表示允许) She may not be at school. (表示可能性)
must	\	必须， 应当	表示义务、命令或必要性等。	You must call him tonight. (表示责任，义务) You mustn't make a lot of noise in public places. (否定式表示禁止)
ought to	\	应当， 应该	表示责任性、合适性或可能性等。	You ought to go to bed early. (表示合适性) You ought not to judge a man by his clothes. (否定式表示不应该)
need	\	需要	多用于疑问句和否定句，主要表示“必要”。	Need I type this letter again? (表示必要) You need not go. (否定式表示不必要) 注：need 也可用作实义动词，其在否定句和疑问句中的形式变化同其他实义动词。 如： He needs a haircut. She didn't need to wait.
dare	dared	敢于	多用于疑问句和否定句中。主要指“有勇气”。	Dare you do it? (表示有勇气) 注：dare 也可用作实义动词，其形式变化同 need。如： He doesn't dare to speak English before such a crowd.

Please choose an appropriate model verb to complete each of the sentences.

- Will you stay for lunch?
— Sorry, _____. My brother is coming to see me.
A. I mustn't B. I can't C. I needn't D. I won't
- Are you coming to Tom's party?
— I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
- _____ you make a little room for me?
A. Should B. Could C. May D. Must
- I will certainly be surprised if he _____ to tell them what he knows.
A. dare B. will dare C. dared D. dares

- ## Word Building

- ## Word List

suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən] *n.* 建议

natural ['nætʃərəl] *adj.* 自然的

fork [fɔ:k] *n.* 叉子

△ spoon [spu:n] *n.* 调羹

guest [gest] *n.* 客人

host [həʊst] *n.* 主人

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒适的

dumpling ['dʌmplɪŋ] *n.* 饺子

soft drink 软饮料 (不含酒精)

△ treat [tri:t] *vt.* 对待

hesitate ['heziteit] *vi.* 犹豫

reply [ri'plai] *v.* 回答

notice ['nəʊtɪs] *n.* 通知

warn [wɔ:n] *v.* 警告, 预先通知

means [mi:nz] *n.* 方式, 方法

※ decline [di'kleɪn] *vt. & vi.* 拒绝

※ insult ['ɪnsʌlt] *vt.* 侮辱; 冒犯

※ overstay ['əʊvə'steɪ] *vt.* 停留过久

casual ['kæʒjuəl] *adj.* 随便的

consider [kən'sɪdə] *vt.* 考虑, 认为

consideration [kən.sɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 考虑, 认为

rude [ru:d] *adj.* 粗鲁的, 无礼的

potluck ['pɒtlʌk] *n.* 百味餐; 便饭

※ involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *vt.* 涉及

appropriate [ə'prɒpriət] *adj.* 合适的

candy ['kændi] *n.* 糖果

※ intimate ['ɪntɪmɪt] *adj.* 亲密的

hospitality [ˌhɒspi'tæləti] *n.* 好客



Read the following joke for fun.

A keen (热心的) young teacher wanted to introduce her class the glories of classical music, so she arranged an outing to an afternoon concert. To make the outing even more memorable (难忘的), she treated everyone to lemonade, cakes, and ices. Just as they were getting back into their coach, she said to little Sally, "Have you enjoyed yourself today?"

"Oh, yes!" said Sally, "It was lovely. All except the music, that is."



Supplementary Reading

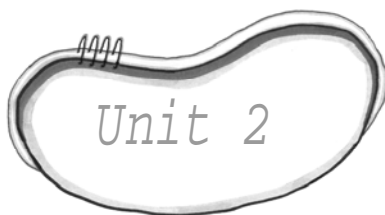
American Social Customs: Dining

Most Americans eat three meals during the day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Breakfast begins between 7:00 and 8:00 am, lunch between 11:00 am and noon, and dinner between 6:00 and 8:00 pm. On Sundays “brunch” is a combination of breakfast and lunch, typically beginning at 11:00 am. Students often enjoy a “study break” or evening snack around 10:00 or 11:00 pm.

Breakfast and lunch tend to be light meals, with only one course. Dinner is the main meal.

For breakfast Americans will eat cereal (谷类食物) with milk (often mixed together in a bowl), a glass of orange juice, and toasted bread or muffin (杯状小松糕) with jam, butter, or margarine (人造黄油). Another common breakfast meal is scrambled eggs or an omelet (煎蛋卷) with potatoes and breakfast meat (bacon or sausage). People who are eating light might eat just a cup of yogurt (酸奶). Lunch and dinner are more varied.

When eating at a formal dinner, you may be overwhelmed by the number of utensils (器具; 家什). How do you tell the difference between a salad fork, a butter fork, and a dessert fork? Most Americans don't know the answer either. But knowing which fork or spoon to use first is simple: use the outermost (最外边的) utensils first and the utensils closest to the plate last.



Holiday and Travel



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Listen to a conversation between the two friends, Jane and Mary. They are going on separate holidays in a few days' time. As you listen, please write down the missing information.

Jane: Hello, Mary. When are you _____ to Hangzhou?

Mary: Next _____ evening.

Jane: _____? Is anybody seeing you off?

Mary: Yes, my brother Bob is coming with me to the airport to see me off. My plane leaves at _____, so I think we'll take a taxi. _____, aren't you going to Xinjiang soon?

Jane: _____. On Friday. I'm going there for the holidays with my parents.

Mary: How are you getting there? By train?

Jane: No, _____.

Mary: _____ will you stay in Xinjiang?

Jane: About a week. Well, _____. See you when I get back. And say "Hi" to Bob from me.

Mary: Of course. _____.

Jane: Thanks. _____. Bye.

2. Find a partner and use the questions below to talk about your plan for summer vacation.

- Where will you go?
- How will you go there?
- Who will you go with?

➤ What will you do there?



Reading and Writing: A

American people love camping. Pioneer Americans went hunting and fishing in streams and used trees to build houses in forests. In their travels, they often camped deep in the woods. Of course, it was not for fun at that time. Later, Americans began to find great fun in camping, fishing and other activities.

Now more and more Americans go camping in the National Forests and National Parks on holidays, and the number of visitors is still on the rise.

The campers go climbing, swimming, boating and horse riding. They pick wild fruit, watch birds, and take photos of beautiful views. They also spend time making friends and singing around evening campfires.

Of course, people go camping in forests for different reasons. Some want to experience the wildlife; others may just want to be in the open or be closer to the nature. These activities are becoming increasingly popular with people, especially with those living in the big cities.

For those who go camping for the first time, some information about camping is necessary. For example, good maps are helpful not only for planning trips but also for traveling on unfamiliar roads. Making preparations is of great importance for camping.

Notes to the text

1. **on the rise** 在增加

2. **These activities are becoming increasingly popular with people, especially with those living in the big cities.** 这些活动越来越受到人们的欢迎,尤其是受到大城市里的人们的欢迎。

3. **is of great importance** 重要的

“be of +某些名词”的意义相当于该名词所对应的形容词的意义。

e.g. is of help = is helpful; is of significance = is significant

1. Read the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) From the very beginning, Americans camped in the woods for fun. ()
- 2) Now more and more Americans spend their holidays camping. ()
- 3) The campers go climbing, swimming, boating and hunting. ()
- 4) Camping is a good way for the people living in big cities to get close to the nature. ()
- 5) Good maps are important for the people who go camping for the first time. ()

2. Please write a brief summary of the passage by taking into consideration the following questions.

- 1) Has camping been a long tradition for American people?
- 2) Was it for fun that pioneer Americans camping deep in the woods?
- 3) What do the campers usually do?
- 4) What are the reasons for people to go camping in the forests?
- 5) What should the camping beginner pay attention to?



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Tom went to the seaside for holiday. When he came back he met his friend John. John asked Tom about his holiday. Now please listen to a conversation between them and write down the missing information.

John: So, did you enjoy your holiday?

Tom: No, _____, it was terrible.

John: Why?

Tom: Well, at the hotel we stayed in, we were _____ a room close to a nightclub. It was so noisy that none of us slept very well.

John: Did you swim and play beach volleyball?

Tom: Yes, but the water was _____ and the beach was _____.

John: Well, _____ the island you went to? That should have been very beautiful.

Tom: _____, but it wasn't like that. The beaches were very dirty, and we had nothing to do in the evening.

John: You said there would be a lot of birds to watch, right?

Tom: Yes, we spent _____ days watching the birds, and that was the most interesting part of the holiday.

John: Perhaps you'd better _____ next year.

2. Please find a partner to talk about the things that Tom complained about. The following list is for your reference.

- 1) the hotel
- 2) the water and the beach
- 3) the island



Reading and Writing: B

Traveling can be a way to gain life experiences, especially during the Golden Week. But what about if you're a student and don't have enough money for a trip? Don't worry. Here are some useful suggestions.

- **Save:** This probably is the most important preparation for traveling. Cut expenses to fatten your wallet so you'll have more choices about where to go and how to get there.
- **Plan ahead:** Don't wait until the last minute to plan your trip. Tickets may cost more when bought on short notice. Giving yourself several months to get ready can mean security and savings.
- **Do your homework:** No matter where you go, research the places you will visit. Decide what to see. Travel books will provide information on the cheapest hotels and restaurants.
- **Plan sensibly:** Write down what you expect to spend for food and hotels. Stick to your plan or you may not have enough money to cover everything.
- **Travel in groups:** Find someone who is interested in visiting the same places. By traveling with others you can share costs and experiences.
- **Go off the beaten path:** Tourist cities may be expensive. You may want to rethink your trip and go to a less-known area. Smaller towns can have many interesting activities and sights.
- **Pack necessary things:** The most important things to take are not always clothes. Remember medicine in case you get sick and snacks in case you cannot find a cheap restaurant.
- **Use the Internet:** The net can help to save money. You can find a lot of useful information there.

By planning sensibly, even students can enjoy the travel. Your travel experiences will be remembered for a lifetime.

Notes to the text

1. **Golden Week** 黄金周
2. **Tickets may cost more when bought on short notice.** 临时买票票价可能更高一些。
3. **off the beaten path** 在人迹罕至的地方
4. **Stick to your plan or you may not have enough money to cover everything.** 坚持你的计划，否则你将没有足够的钱来支付所有的花销。

短语 “**stick to sth**” 的意思是 “坚持；固守”。例如：

He promised to help us and he stuck to his word.

他答应过帮助我们，他没有失信。

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following statements.

- 1) This passage is about _____.
 - A. how to plan your travel
 - B. how to travel without enough money
 - C. how to make your travel interesting
 - D. how to get life experience
- 2) Before your trip, the first thing you should do is _____.
 - A. to make a plan of the route
 - B. to get information in the Internet
 - C. to save money by spending less
 - D. to buy tickets in advance
- 3) The writer advises you _____.
 - A. to share costs with any other people
 - B. not to go to well-known places
 - C. not to visit dangerous places
 - D. to buy anything you want to buy
- 4) During your trip, _____.
 - A. you need more shoes than clothes
 - B. you shouldn't look for work all the way
 - C. you can gain valuable life experiences
 - D. you should forget to do your homework

2. Write a trip you enjoyed most and give the reasons. The following structure is for your reference.

I enjoy my trip to _____ most. The reasons are as follows. First, _____
 _____. Second, _____
 _____. Third, _____
 _____. Last but not least, _____
 _____.



Grammar 并列句

并列句由两个或两个以上的简单句组成。常见的并列连词有：and, but, or, not only...but (also)...., either...or..., neither...nor..., whether...or...等。

1. and 连接两个简单句时表联合关系。如：

My name is Jane **and** I'm fifteen years old.

2. but 表转折关系，不能与 though 同时出现。如：

My bedroom is really small, **but** I love it.

3. or 表选择关系。如：

Hurry up, **or** you will miss the train.

另外，在否定句中列举事物时常用 or 而不用 and。如：

I don't have brothers **or** sisters.

4. not only...but (also)...也表示联合关系。请注意当 not only...but (also) ...连接两个主语时，谓语动词由靠近它的那个主语来决定单复数（就近原则）。如：

Not only I but also he is a student.

5. either ...or...表选择关系。当它连接两个主语时也要采用就近原则。如：

Either you **or** I am going there.

6. neither...nor...表否定意义。当它连接两个主语时采用就近原则。如：

Neither you **nor** Mary is old enough to go shopping alone.

7. whether...or...表选择关系。如：

Whether you accept the offer **or** you decline it is up to you.

Please choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- He studied hard, _____ he passed the exam.
A. and B. but C. or D. yet
- I'm a worker, _____ my brother is a teacher.
A. and B. but C. or D. however
- Not only you but Mary _____ a teacher now.
A. are B. is C. were D. was
- Either you or Jane _____ to attend the meeting.
A. are B. is C. were D. was
- Neither he nor I _____ English.
A. speaks B. speaking C. speak D. spoke

Word Building

- 前缀 non- 与名词或形容词结合可用来构成反义词。例如：
 smoker (吸烟的人) — non-smoker (不吸烟的人)
 human (人类) — non-human (非人类的)
 fiction (小说) — non-fiction (纪实文学)
 violent (暴力的) — non-violent (非暴力的)
- 以后缀 -ist, -an 结尾的词通常表示一类人。例如：

American (美国人)	Russian (俄罗斯人)
Asian (亚洲人)	African (非洲人)
scientist (科学家)	physicist (物理学家)
chemist (化学家)	novelist (小说家)

Word List

- separate ['sepəreɪt] *adj.* 单独的, 独立的
- △ vacation [və'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期
- tradition [trə'dɪʃən] *n.* 传统
- pioneer [ˌpaɪə'niə] *n.* 先驱
- stream [stri:m] *n.* 小河, 溪
- later ['leɪtə] *adj. & adv.* 后来, 事后
- camp [kæmp] *vi.* 露营
- camper ['kæmpə] *n.* 露营者
- △ campfire ['kæmpfaɪə] *n.* 营火
- forest ['fɒrɪst] *n.* 森林
- view [vju:] *n.* 景色
- beginner [bɪ'gɪnə] *n.* 新手; 初学者
- unfamiliar [ˌʌnfə'mɪljə] *adj.* 不熟悉的
- beach [bi:tʃ] *n.* 海滩
- cover ['kʌvə] *vt.* 覆盖
- gain [geɪn] *vt.* 获得
- golden ['gəʊldən] *adj.* 金色的
- save [seɪv] *vt. & vi.* 节省
- saving ['seɪvɪŋ] *n.* 节省; 节约
- fatten ['fætən] *vt.* 使长胖
- choice [tʃɔɪs] *n.* 选择
- △ security [sɪ'kjʊərɪti] *n.* 安全
- research [ri'sə:tʃ] *vt.* 研究

provide [prə'vaɪd] *vt.* 提供

※ sensibly ['senseəbli] *adv.* 合理地

△ path [pɑːθ] *n.* 路线, 道路

rethink [ri'θɪŋk] *vt.* 重新考虑

△ pack [pæk] *vt.* 收拾 (行李)

in case 以防

snack [snæk] *n.* 点心



Read the following story for fun.

A Cap Maker and the Monkeys

One day a cap maker was on his way to the market to sell his caps. The day was very hot and the man wanted a rest. He saw a large tree and went over to it. He put his caps on the ground, took one of them and put it on his head. Then he lay down and soon fell asleep.

When the man woke up, he couldn't find his caps. "Where are my caps?" he cried and looked up. And what did he see? He saw many monkeys in the tree and each monkey had a cap on its head.

"Give me back my caps." cried the man. But the monkeys did not understand him. The man thought and thought, and at last he had an idea. He took off his own cap and threw it on the ground. At the sight of this, the little animals did the same thing. The man was very glad. He picked up all his caps and went on his way.

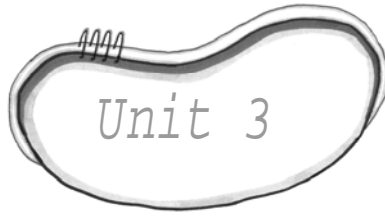


Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is always celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. It is the most traditional American holiday. The first Thanksgiving Day was held in Massachusetts in 1621. After a year of great hardship (艰辛), the Pilgrim colonists (清教徒殖民主义者) wanted to give thanks to God for their first harvest. They invited their Indian friends to join them in a big feast (盛宴). Today the holiday is still celebrated as a day for giving thanks. It is a day of family reunion and it is customary (习俗的) to invite friends to share the meal. In some large cities, there are carnival parades (狂欢节游行) for children. In other cities, there are important football games that are played on Thanksgiving Day.

In my family, we always go to my grandmother's house on Thanksgiving Day. All my aunts,

uncles, cousins, nephews(侄子), and nieces(侄女)gather for a family homecoming. We always invite some friends to join us. Everyone is glad to see everyone else and there is a very busy exchange of gossip(闲聊). The women soon disappear into the kitchen to help my grandmother prepare the dinner. The men, meanwhile, settle down(舒适地坐下) to watch a football game on television or to discuss business or politics. If the weather permits, some of the more athletic men go outside to play ball with the children. At about four o'clock we all sit down to dinner. My grandfather gives thanks for the blessings we have received and then he starts to carve(切, 割) the turkey, we always have the traditional dinner of turkey, sweet potatoes, chestnuts, and pumpkin pie(南瓜饼). After dinner, we all sit around and talk, play word games, or tell jokes until it is time to go home. It is always difficult to leave because Thanksgiving Day is one of the few days of the year when the entire family get together.



Expressing Feelings



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Most people show their feelings on their faces. Now please match the words of feelings on the left with the pictures on the right.

happy _____



Picture 1

excited _____



Picture 2

surprised _____



Picture 3

tired _____



Picture 4

sad _____



Picture 5

angry _____



Picture 6

2. David got an A on his biology test, and Nancy congratulates him. Now please listen to a conversation between them and write down the missing information.

Nancy: Hi, David.

David: Hi, Nancy.

Nancy: _____!

David: _____! I got an A on my biology test!

Nancy: That's great! Congratulations!

David: Thanks. _____! I really worked hard for that.

Nancy: I know you did. You deserve it.

3. Here are some situations. Find a partner and make up dialogues by using the conversation above as a guide.

- Mary has won the first prize in a speech contest, and John congratulates her.
- Steven is sharing the good news with Laura that the school basketball team has won its game by ten points.



Reading and Writing: A

Which of your feelings do you tell other people? Which do you keep to yourself? Sometimes it's good to say what you feel. At other times it's better to hold your feelings back. Sometimes it's difficult to know exactly what you feel. At other times feelings are so strong that they may run out of control.

People from different cultures have different ways to deal with feelings. English people are said to be cold. They seldom make their feelings known even if they do feel something. Why? The reason is thought to lie in the culture they grow up. British culture tells them that it's good to control one's feelings. When they are young, they are taught that it's best to keep tears and laughter to themselves.

Compared with the English, the French are much warmer and more open. They are always ready to express their feelings. However, it is said the Italians are the warmest people in the world. They let what they feel "explode".

Do you know what happens to feelings that are not expressed? Many people say they don't just disappear. They either go on existing under the surface or come out in other forms. Anger that we don't vent can become anger that we turn against ourselves. Hurts and disappointments that we never express may make us become too careful to get close to others. Fears that we don't talk about may make us become afraid of all things. It appears that we are brave, but actually we're fearful and nervous inside.

As long as we don't offend others, it's all right for us to express our feelings. We can

express them directly or indirectly. After all, life is made up of all kinds of feelings.

Notes to the text

1. **hold your feelings back** 抑制你的情感

短语 “**hold back**” 的意思是 “阻挡”、“抑制”。例如：

She just managed to hold back her anger. 她勉强压住了自己的怒火。

2. **run out of control** 失去控制

3. **The reason is thought to lie in the culture they grow up.** 人们认为原因在于他们所成长的文化。

4. **compared with the English** 与英国人相比

5. **As long as we don't offend others, it's all right for us to express our feelings.** 只要我们不冒犯别人，表达自己的情感是没有错的。

1. Read the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1) People always let others know their feelings. ()

2) The French are the warmest people in the world. ()

3) The feelings that are not expressed will disappear. ()

4) Anger that we don't express to others can become anger that we turn against ourselves. ()

5) We can express our feelings indirectly, not directly. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by describing what you usually do when you have these feelings: angry, happy, worried, hurt, tired.

When I'm angry, I _____.

When I'm happy, I _____.

When I'm worried, I _____.

When I'm hurt, I _____.

When I'm tired, I _____.



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Peter feels sad. Julia goes over to see him. Now please listen to a conversation between them and write down the missing information.

Peter: Hi, Julia. Thanks for coming over. _____.

Julia: I come over as soon as I heard the message that you left on my answering machine.
_____?

Peter: Well. I did really poorly on a test today. Now, I'll get a _____ grade in the class. Getting a lower grade might hurt my chances of finding a good job in the future.

Julia: Wow, that is quite _____, Peter.

Peter: I feel _____ and frightened at the same time. I'm also _____.

Julia: Disappointed? I don't quite understand.

Peter: What I mean is that _____. I really should have studied harder for the test.

Julia: The most important piece of advice I can give you is that _____.
Learn from your mistakes and move on.

2. Find a partner and tell each other your experiences of feeling sad and disappointed. The following situations are for your reference.

- You failed the English test.
- Your travel to other places is canceled because of the bad weather.
- Your parent is seriously ill.
- You broke your leg when playing football.



Reading and Writing: B

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degree of health and wealth, one becomes happy, the other becomes unhappy. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, events and the resulting effects upon their minds.

People who are to be happy usually fix their attention on the convenience of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wine, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the opposite things. Therefore, they are continually dissatisfied. By their remarks, they sour the pleasure of society, hurt many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. This intention of criticizing may grow into a habit.

Although in fact it is mainly an act of the imagination, it has serious results in life since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people hurt many others; nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into argument. If they aim at getting some advantages in social position or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone start a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. Therefore, those people should change this bad habit and be pleased

with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves.

Notes to the text

1. **arise from...** 从……中产生, 由……引起。例如:

Mental problems can arise from a physical cause.

身体上的原因可以引起精神上的问题。

2. **By their remarks, they sour the pleasure of society, hurt many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere.** 从他们的言论中可以看出, 他们使人感到不愉快, 伤害到其他人, 同时也使自身到处不受欢迎。

3. **Although in fact it is mainly an act of the imagination, it has serious results in life since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck.** 尽管这大多是一种想像的行为, 但它却对生活有着严重的影响, 因为它会造成深深的伤痛和厄运。

短语 “**bring on**” 的意思是 “导致”。例如:

He was suffering from stress brought on by overwork.

他正苦于超负荷工作带来的压力。

4. **This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into argument.** 这常常使他们产生坏脾气, 使其卷入与他人的争论之中。

5. **Nor will anyone start a step or speak a word to favor their hopes.** 也没有任何人会走近一步或是说上一句话来支持他们的希望。

1. Please choose the best answer to complete the following statements.

1) People who are unhappy _____.

- A. always consider things different from others
- B. are usually affected by the results of certain things
- C. usually misunderstand what other think or say
- D. always discover the unpleasant side of certain things

2) The writer suggested that _____.

- A. we should pity all such unhappy people
- B. such unhappy people are dangerous to social life
- C. unhappy people should get rid of the habit of unhappiness
- D. unhappy people cannot understand happy persons

3) In this passage, the writer mainly _____.

- A. describe two types of people
- B. tells people how to be happy in life
- C. describe the unhappy people
- D. suggests ways to help the unhappy

2. Please complete the summary of the passage.

There are two types of people in the world. One is _____ and the other is _____. The reason lies in _____. The happy people usually _____. However, the unhappy people only _____. Although the unhappy people's intention of criticizing is mainly an act of the imagination, it has serious results in life. Therefore, those people should _____.



Grammar名词性从句 (I)

在句中起名词作用的从句叫名词性从句。从语法功能上分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。本单元我们先来了解一下主语从句和表语从句。

1. 主语从句

引导主语从句的词语有：连词 **that, whether**；连接代词 **who, what, which** 等；连接副词 **when, where, how, why** 等。

- 1) **That** she was chosen made us very happy.
- 2) **Whether** you come or not is up to you.
- 3) **Who** will be elected president is of great importance.
- 4) **What** we need is more money.
- 5) **When** we'll have the exam has not been discussed.
- 6) **Where** they will go camping is still not clear.
- 7) **Why** she is late again is unknown yet.

2. 表语从句

引导表语从句的词语有：连词 **that, whether**；连接代词 **who, what, which** 等；连接副词 **when, where, how, why** 等。

- 1) The fact is **that** he is a thief.
- 2) The question is **whether** it is worth doing.
- 3) He is **whom** I want to be.
- 4) They are just **what** I'd like to have.
- 5) The problem is **when** they should set out.
- 6) This is **where** you are wrong.
- 7) That is **why** I'm late.

注意：

从句要用陈述语序。

Please choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- That was _____ English so strangely.
A. why he spoke
B. why he speak
C. why did he speak
D. why he speaks
- _____ we'll go outing depends on the weather.
A. That
B. Which
C. Whether
D. Where
- _____ is a good English book.
A. What he wanted
B. What he wants
C. What does he want
D. What he want
- _____ team will win the game is not important to me.
A. What
B. That
C. Who's
D. Which
- That is _____.
A. why I was late
B. why am I late
C. why I am late
D. why I were late

Word Building

- 前缀 mis-含有“错误地(的)”之意, 它可加在某些名词和动词之前。例如:
use (使用) — misuse (误用)
judge (判断) — misjudge (误判)
understand (理解) — misunderstand (误解)
print (打印) — misprint (打印错误)
information (信息) — misinformation (错误信息)
management (管理) — mismanagement (管理不当)
- 以后缀-ism 结尾的名词通常表示某种主义。例如:
Marxism — 马克思主义
socialism — 社会主义
pessimism — 悲观主义
heroism — 英雄主义

Word List

- congratulate [kən'grætjuleit] *vi.* 祝贺
 deserve [di'zə:v] *vt.* 应得
 contest ['kɒntest] *n.* 比赛
 △ exact [ig'zækt] *adj.* 准确的
 exactly [ig'zæktli] *adv.* 准确地
 control [kən'trəul] *vt.* 控制
 deal (with) [di:l] *vt.* 处理, 应付

- compare [kəm'peə] *vt. & vi.* 比较; 对比
- △ explode [iks'pləud] *vi.* 爆炸
- exist [ig'zist] *vi.* 存在
- △ surface ['sə:fis] *n.* 表面
- fear [fiə] *n.* 恐惧
- fearful ['fiəful] *adj.* 恐惧的
- appear [ə'piə] *vi.* 显得, 看来
- frightened ['frait(ə)nd] *adj.* 害怕的
- degree [di'gri:] *n.* 程度
- arise [ə'raiz] *vi.* 产生; 出现
- event ['ivent] *n.* 事件
- effect [i'fekt] *n.* 影响; 结果
- fix [fiks] *vt. & vi.* 使固定; 修理; 安装
- attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 注意力
- pleasant ['plezənt] *adj.* 令人愉快的
- pleasure ['pleʒə] *n.* 高兴; 快乐
- cheerful ['tʃiəful] *adj.* 快乐的; 高兴的
- opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *adj.* 相反的
- ※ dissatisfied [dis'sætɪsfaɪd] *adj.* 不满的
- ※ remark [ri'mɑ:k] *n.* 言论
- ※ disagreeable [disə'griəbl] *adj.* 令人不快的
- intention [in'tenʃən] *n.* 打算; 意图
- frequent ['fri:kwənt] *adj.* 经常的
- frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv.* 经常地
- temper ['tempə] *n.* 脾气
- △ argument ['ɑ:gjumənt] *n.* 争论; 辩论
- fortune ['fɔ:tʃən] *n.* 机会; 运气
- favor ['feivə] *vt.* 特别照顾; 有助于
- please [pli:z] *vt.* 使愉快
- pleasing ['pli:ziŋ] *adj.* 令人高兴地
- needlessly ['ni:dlisli] *adv.* 不必要地



Read the following joke for fun.

A history teacher was talking to his class about the ancient (古代的) Romans. "They were

very strong, brave people, and they were good soldiers.” He said, “ They always wanted to have strong bodies, so they played a lot of games.” “Did they like swimming?” one of the girls asked, “That will make people strong.” She was very good at swimming. “Oh, yes, some of them swam a lot.” the teacher answered. Then he told them a story about one famous Roman. “There was a big, wide river in the middle of Rome.” he said, “It was the Tiber, and this man would swim across it three times every day before breakfast.” The girl laughed when she heard this. “Why are you laughing?” the teacher asked her angrily, “Have I said anything funny?” “Well, sir,” the girl answered. “Why didn’t he swim across the river four times to get back his clothes again?”



Supplementary Reading

Generation Gap

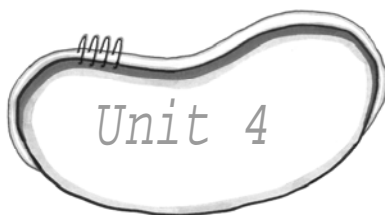
Parents often think that they can read their teenagers’ (青少年) minds. Believe it or not, a gap between them is growing slowly with each passing day. Here are two examples.

Last summer, Mary and John noticed a change in their son: suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. “The door to his room is always shut. He would rather chat online with his friends than talk with us.” John said.

Similar changes occurred to Tina and Mark’s 14-year-old daughter. “She used to help me with the dishes and share the latest news in her school with me,” said Tina. “Now we joke that she does this only when she wants something. Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. The problem is figuring out which time is which.”

According to a study, children like to let their parents know their thoughts before age 11. In fact, parents are first on the children’s list. However, this is completely changed during the teen years. They talk to their friends first, then maybe their teachers, and their parents last.

Then for parents, how to deal with the changes in their teenagers and bridge the gap? Parents should spend time with their children and create chances to understand what their children want to say. At the same time parents must give their children some freedom. They should always bear in mind (记住) that their role is a friend in stead of a manager.



Hotel



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Moore wants to reserve a double room. The following is a dialogue between Mr. Moore and the clerk. Listen to the tape of the dialogue and write down the missing information.

Clerk: Room reservation. Good afternoon.

Moore: I'd like to _____ for Tuesday next week.

Clerk: Yes, we do have a double room available for those days.

Moore: _____, please?

Clerk: The current rate is \$50 per night.

Moore: _____?

Clerk: For \$50 you'll have a radio, a color television, a major international newspaper delivered to your room every day.

Moore: That sounds not bad at all. I'll take it.

Clerk: _____?

Moore: We'll be leaving on Sunday morning.

Clerk: That will be five nights, sir. By the way, could you tell me your name, sir, please?

Moore: Yes, it's Moore.

Clerk: _____?

Moore: It's M-O-O-R-E.

Clerk: M-O-O-R-E. Thank you very much, and _____ next Tuesday.

Moore: You are welcome. Good-bye.

Clerk: Good-bye.

2. Listen to the dialogue again and talk about the following questions with a partner.

- 1) What does Mr. Moore want to do?
- 2) What's the price for a double room ?
- 3) When will Moore be leaving?
- 4) How long will he be staying in the hotel?
- 5) Can you say something about a double-room and a single-room?



Reading and Writing: A

Mr. Brown worked in a hotel, and he is the manager of the hotel. He worked very hard and he was friendly to his customers. One weekend, all of the hotels in the city were full, because there was a large meeting there. On Friday night, there were three men coming into the hotel and asking for rooms. Mr. Brown explained that because of the meeting, there were no rooms ready for use. The three men were very unhappy because they had no place to stay at.

Mr. Brown wanted to help them. He remembered that Room 418, a very small room upstairs, was empty. He asked the men whether they wanted to share it. The three said they would.

Mr. Brown said that the rent was thirty dollars. Each man should only pay ten. The men agreed, paid the money and went up to the room.

Mr. Brown soon began to feel sorry. "Thirty dollars is too much for the small room," he thought, "I should give them a discount."

He called an assistant over and said, "Here's five dollars. Give it to the men in Room 418. I've asked them too much money for that small room."

The assistant took the money. While he was on the way to Room 418, he started to think, "How can three men divide five dollars? I'll give each of them only one dollar and keep two dollars for myself. The men will be happy enough to get anything back. I'll take a little money and Mr. Brown will never know." So the assistant returned one dollar to each man.

Now, the puzzle is: Each man had at first paid ten dollars. When each got one dollar back from the assistant, it means each man had actually paid only nine dollars. There were three men. $9 \times 3 = \$27$. The assistant kept \$2. $\$27 + \$2 = \$29$. Where is the missing dollar?

Notes to the text

1. **The three men were very unhappy because they had no place to stay at.** 这三个人非常不愉快，因为他们没有地方住。

"to stay at" 不定式短语作定语修饰 **"place"**。

2. **The men will be happy enough to get anything back.** 这些人能得到一些钱将会非常的高兴。

“**to get something back**” 不定式短语作原因状语。

1. Read the passage again and judge whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) On that Friday night, three men asked for rooms, but there was no room for them. ()
- 2) Mr. Brown wanted to share his room with the three men. ()
- 3) Mr. Brown was an assistant of the hotel. ()
- 4) At first, the three men paid \$10 dollars each. ()
- 5) Mr. Brown felt sorry for the high rent the three men had paid. ()
- 6) Mr. Brown gave an assistant \$5 and the assistant returned \$2 to him. ()
- 7) The missing dollar was taken by the assistant. ()
- 8) There wasn't any missing dollar at all. ()

2. Discuss the story and write a short passage about it, using the title "Where is the missing dollar?" and the following are the key words.

One day, three men came into ... but ... because ...

The manager remembered ... He asked ...

First each man paid ...

Then the manager felt ... and ...

The assistant kept ...

At last, each man of the three paid ... they paid ... altogether, and the assistant kept ...

Where is the missing dollar?



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Listen to the dialogue, then make your choice.

1) Mr. Bradley has reserved _____.

A. a single room

B. a double room

C. twin room

D. family suite

2) What does the receptionist ask Mr. Bradley to do?

A. To leave his address.

B. To show his passport.

C. To fill out a form.

D. To prepare his key card.

- 3) What did he forget to fill in? _____.
 A. Address B. Nationality
 C. Signature D. Departure
- 4) His room number is _____.
 A. 1028 B. 1480
 C. 1208 D. 1820
- 5) What does he need to show when he signs for his meals and drinks in the restaurants?
 _____.
 A. The hotel rules B. The hotel regulation
 C. All the information D. The key card

2. If you travel to Shanghai, you would like to reserve a double room for some days on the phone. Now make a dialogue between the clerk of Huashan Hotel in Shanghai and you, then practice it with your partner. The following sentences may help you.

Asking for a client's wants:

- 1) This is ... Can I help you?
- 2) Are you with a company?
- 3) Do you want a single room or a double room?
- 4) How long do you expect to stay?
- 5) How long will you be staying?
- 6) Is it just for tonight?
- 7) What kind of room would you like?
- 8) When do you need the room?
- 9) The current rate is \$60 per night.

Booking hotel rooms:

- 1) Can I have a double room for tonight, please?
- 2) Have you a double room for three days?
- 3) I'd like a room on the sunny side, please?
- 4) I would like to have a corner room with windows facing the south.
- 5) I'll be staying for three days.
- 6) Double, please. A quiet one.
- 7) We'll be leaving on Sunday morning.
- 8) What's the rate, please?



Reading and Writing: B

Welcome to Hilton Hotel. In order to make your stay as enjoyable as possible, we hope you can have a good time and we will offer you the best service.

Dining Room: You can have three meals a day in the dining room. Breakfast is served in the dining room from 8 to 9:30 am. Also the room staff may bring it to your room at any time after 7 am. If this happens, please fill out a card and hang it outside your door when you go to bed. Lunch is from 12 to 2:30 pm., Dinner is from 7:00 pm. to 9 pm..

Room Service: This operates 24 hours a day; phone the reception desk, and your message will be passed on to the room staff.

Telephones: There is a telephone in your room. To make a phone call, dial 0 for reception and ask to be connected. We apologize for delays if the lines are very busy. There are also public telephones near the reception desk. Tell the reception if early calls are needed.

Shop: The hotel shop is open from 9 am. to 5:30 am. the following day and you can get presents, gifts and goods there.

Laundry: We have a laundry in the building, and will wash, iron and return your clothes within 24 hours. Ask the room staff to collect them.

Coffee House: You can drink coffee there. The coffee house is open from 12 pm. to 2 pm. and 7 pm. to 1 am..

Banking: The reception staff will cash cheques and exchange any foreign money for you.

Notes to the text

1. **In order to make your stay as enjoyable as possible...** 为了使你住的尽可能的愉快……

2. **fill out** 填写

3. **...and your message will be passed on to the room staff.** 你的信息就会被传给房间管理员。

4. **To make a phone call, dial 0 for reception and ask to be connected.** 打电话时, 拨 0, 请接线员转接。

“to make a phone call” 是不定式短语, 作目的状语。

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1) What is the notice about? _____.

A. A hotel bar

B. Hotel dining room

C. A family hotel

D. A big hotel

2) If at 10 o'clock in the morning you want to have breakfast, what can you do? _____.

A. Go to the dining room

B. Ask the room staff

C. Just go to bed and wait

D. Hang a card outside your door when you go to bed

3) You have arrived at the hotel at 2 am. and want something to eat. What should you do? _____.

A. Go to the hotel shop

B. Go to the hotel bar

C. Hang a message outside your door

D. Phone Reception

4) According to the notice, how many facilities are there in the hotel? _____.

A. Seven

B. Eight

C. Nine

D. Ten

5) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? _____.

A. You can't have lunch at 3:00 pm. in the dining room

B. If you need early calls, please tell reception

C. You can have a laundry at any time

D. If you want room service, you must fill out a form

2. The following is an E-mail that Inge sent to the manager, Sam, of a hotel in Chengdu. If you are a foreigner and want to travel to Chengdu, you want to reserve a single room for one week. Now send an E-mail to Hilton Hotel in Chengdu, according to the following mode.

Hello Sam,

I'm traveling to Chengdu tomorrow and the lonely planet tells me that your guesthouse is a good place to stay, so I wonder whether I could make a reservation from 24th September for a couple of days. I'm staying at a friend's house (in Zhengzhou). If you get this message in time, could you please confirm the reservation and give some details as to how to get to your guesthouse? I come by train. Thank you in advance.

Inge Rethfeldt (German)



Grammar 动词不定式 (I)

动词不定式是动词非谓语形式的一种。动词不定式是由 to + 动词原形构成。动词不定式不能作谓语但保留有动词的特征，即：可以带自己的宾语和状语，它们与动词不定式一起构成不定式短语。

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的功能，在句中可以作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语、状语等。

1. 作主语

To study English is very necessary today. 现在学习英语是很必要的。

不定式短语作主语时，通常用形式主语句型来表示，上句可以表示为：

It is very necessary **to study English**.

在“**It is + 形容词 + of (somebody) + 不定式**”和“**It is + 形容词 + for (somebody) + 不定式**”句型中，**it** 是形式主语，不定式是真正的主语，放在后面。如：

It's very kind of you **to help me with my English**. 你能在英语方面帮助我真是太好了。

It was careless of her **to make such a mistake**. 她出这样的错太粗心了。

It is necessary for us **to tell him the news**. 我们有必要告诉他这个消息。

It is unusual for him **to be late**. 他迟到很少见。

2. 作表语

What I want to do today is **to write a letter**. 我今天想做的事就是写一封信。

Her job is **to look after the children**. 她的工作是照看这些孩子。

3. 作宾语

She wants **to know the boy's name**. 她想知道这个男孩的名字。

I decided **to have a talk with him**. 我决定和他谈谈。

疑问词+不定式也可以作宾语。

He didn't know **what to do**. 他不知道做什么。

He didn't tell me **where to go**. 他没有告诉我去哪儿。

Do you know **how to play chess**? 你知道怎么下棋吗？

有一些动词只能用动名词作宾语，不能用不定式作宾语。例如：enjoy, mind, finish, avoid, consider 等。

Would you mind **opening the window**? 打开窗户你介意吗？

His father enjoys **playing basketball**. 他父亲喜欢打篮球。

4. 作定语

What is the best way **to do it**? 做这件事的最佳方法是什么？

He is the first person **to leave the office**. 他是第一个离开办公室的人。

Please choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. The little boy got lost, he didn't know where _____.

A. went

B. to go

C. go

D. going

2. _____ means _____, _____ forward constantly.

A. To live, to create, to go

B. Live, create, go

C. To live, create, to go

D. To live, to create, go

3. She wanted _____ her friend.

A. meet

B. meeting

C. to meet

D. met

4. Mary is considering _____ her job.

A. change

B. changing

C. to change

D. changed

5. This should be a good change _____ to him.

A. speak

B. speaking

C. to speak

D. spoke

Word List

reserve [ri'zə:v] *v.* 预订

available [ə'veiləbl] *adj.* 可利用的

service ['sə:vɪs] *n.* 服务

rate [reit] *n.* 比率, 费用, 价格

deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 递, 送

current ['kʌrənt] *adj.* 眼下的, 现今的
n. 电流

agree [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意

agreement [ə'gi:mənt] *n.* 同意

divide [di'vaɪd] *vt.* 分割, 分开

operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *vt. vi.* 管理, 经营

△ judge [dʒʌdʒ] *v.* 判断

△ confirm [kən'fə:m] *vt.* 使坚定; 认可

○ comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒适的
comfortably ['kʌmfətəbli] *adv.* 舒适地

sign [sain] *vt.* 在……上签名

signature ['signətʃə] *n.* 签名

staff [stɑ:f] *n.* 职员

△ apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *vi.* 道歉

△ delay [di'lei] *v.* 延迟, 推迟
n. 耽搁

△ public ['pʌblik] *adj.* 公共的, 公众的

△ foreigner ['fɔ:reɪnə] *n.* 外国人

△ mail [meɪl] *vt.* 邮寄
n. 邮件

△ model [mɒdl] *n.* 示范, 模范

△ vacation [və'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期

iron [aɪən] *n.* 铁

v. 熨烫

○ detail ['di:teɪl] *n.* 详情

○ professor [prə'fesə] *n.* 教授

Word Building

1. 在一些名词后面加名词后缀 -ship, 表示“处于 …… 状态; 以 …… 身份”等, 例如:

friend (朋友) — friendship (友谊) citizen (公民) — citizenship (公民身份)

leader (领导人) — leadership (领导人) owner (所有者) — ownership (所有制)

2. 在一些名词前加名词前缀 super-, 表示“超级的……” 例如:

market (市场) — supermarket (超级市场)

power (力量) — superpower (超级大国)

star (星星, 明星) — superstar (超级明星)



Read the following joke for fun.

Professor Godwin, feeling unwell, wrote on his bedroom door this notice: “The professor will be unable to meet his classes this evening.” A student rubbed out (擦掉) a letter and made it, “The professor will be unable to meet his lasses (情人) this evening.” Godwin, perceiving this, turned the tables by striking off (删除) the next letter, and making the notice read: “The professor will be unable to meet his asses (驴子) this evening.”



You Can Make Your Bed Yourself

Joe had a vacation, so he decided to go to the seashore for a few days. He got on a train one morning, and an hour later he was in a small town by a sea. A few minutes after he left the station he saw a small hotel and went into it. He asked the owner how much it would cost for one night there.

“Fifteen dollars.” the owner answered.

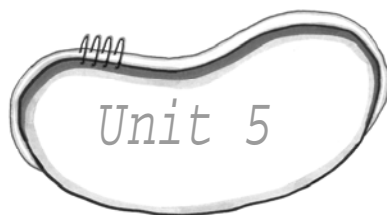
“That’s more than I can really afford to pay.” Joe said sadly.

“All right,” the owner answered. “If you make your bed yourself, you can have the room for ten dollars.”

Joe was very happy because he always made his own bed at home. “Okay,” he said. “I’ll do that.”

The owner went into a room at the back, opened a closet, took some things out and came back to Joe.

“Here you are.” He said, and gave him a hammer and some nails.



Weather



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Zhang Hong has just come back from Shanghai. The following is a dialogue between Zhang Hong and Mary. Listen to the dialogue and match the following table.

cool and bright
rainy and hot
mild and sunny
cold and humid

spring
winter
summer
fall

the shortest season of the year
the best season of the year

2. Practice the following drills with your partner.

A: What's the weather like in

spring
summer
fall
winter

?

B: Well, it's

warm and windy
dry and hot
cool and sunny
cold and snowy

.



Reading and Writing: A

The Seasons

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. In spring, nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The woods and forests are filled with the songs of the birds. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night, millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes, the weather gets warmer still and sometimes it's very hot. It's the farmer's busy season. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made, while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the sky is covered with heavy clouds. There are storms with thunder, lightning and hail.

Autumn brings with it the harvest-time. Farmers work in the field to get in the crops and pick the fruits. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The leaves begin to turn yellow and fall from the trees. Some birds begin to fly to warmer places to spend the winter. The sky is gray, and very often it rains.

Winter is the coldest season of the year, and the days are short. When winter comes, we're obliged to spend more time indoors because out of doors it's cold. The trees are bare. Bitter north winds have stripped them of all their leaves. Many animals are not active in winter. The field is covered with snow. The white world is quiet and beautiful.

Notes to the text

1. ... the weather gets gradually milder.

天气渐渐地变暖。

2. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made, while the dry weather lasts.

要割草，而且还要趁天干燥的时候晒干草。

3. Farmers work in the field to get in the crops and pick the fruits.

农民们在田地里干活，收割庄稼，采摘水果。“to get in the crops and pick the fruits”是不定式作目的状语。

4. The sky is gray, and very often it rains.

天空阴沉沉的，经常下雨。

5. Bitter north winds have stripped them of all their leaves.

严寒的北风剥光了树叶。“strip sth. / sb. of sth”剥光……

1. Read the passage again and judge the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons of a year. ()
- 2) In spring, the weather becomes warmer and warmer. ()
- 3) In autumn, there are a lot of storms with thunder and lightning. ()
- 4) Summer is a harvest season. ()
- 5) Winter is the coldest time. ()
- 6) In autumn, many animals move to some warmer places. ()

2. Discuss the story and write a short passage about it, using the title "The Climate of My Hometown". You can choose the following words and phrases that can be of some help for you.

spring	summer	autumn	winter
warm	go swimming	in the river	the coldest season
fly kites	very pleasant	make snowmen	the hottest season
the longest season			

Listening and Speaking: B

1. Jack and Lucy are talking about the weather outside. Listen to the dialogue then fill in the missing information.

Jack: Look! _____! There is snow everywhere.

Lucy: What a beautiful garden! Let's go out _____.

Jack: That's a good idea. What's the temperature today?

Lucy: It's _____.

Jack: It's really cold, isn't it?

Lucy: Yeah. _____. And the weather's going to be like this for the next months.

Jack: That sounds terrible. Then I'm going to Hainan for the winter.

Lucy: _____. But I am going to Harbin to see the ice lanterns.

2. Practice the following drills with your partner.

A: What's the temperature today?

B: It's about fifteen degrees below
above zero.

hot
cold
warm
cool

A: It's really _____, isn't it?

B: Yeah. It's getting

colder and colder.
hotter and hotter.
warmer and warmer.
cooler and cooler.



Reading and Writing: B

No one can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if we read correctly the signs around us, we can tell what the more important changes in the weather will be.

For many centuries and in all countries, people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming rain. Many people feel in their bones the coming of wet weather, their joints ache. Some birds fly high if fine weather will come, but they fly near the ground if rainy or stormy weather is on the way.

How much rain has fallen on the earth in the past? Man has not always kept weather records, but scientists need a way to learn about past rainfall, they study tree rings. They are called annual rings.

On some trees, all of the rings are the same width, but the ponderosa pines that grow in the American Southeast have rings of different widths.

The soil in the Southeast is dry. The pines there depend on rainfall for water. In a year of good rainfall, they form wide rings. In a dry year, they form narrow ones.

Scientists do not have to cut down a pine to see its rings. With a special tool, they can remove a narrow piece of wood from the trunk without harming the tree. Then they look at the width of each ring to see how much rain fell in the year it formed.

Some pines are hundreds of years old and have hundreds of rings. These rings form an annual record of past rainfall in the Southeast.

Notes to the text

1. ... we can tell what the more important changes in the weather will be. 我们可以说出天气中将有什么样的重要变化。

2. ... but scientists need a way to learn about past rainfall, ... 但是科学家需要一

种方法来研究过去的降雨量。

“to learn about past rainfall” 是不定式作目的状语。

3. **The pines there depend on rainfall for water.** 这种松树依靠降雨来获取水分。

4. **These rings form an annual record of past rainfall in the Southeast.** 这些年轮形成了美国东南部每年降雨量的纪录。

1. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1) Sometimes people's joints ache _____.
 A. because it is a sign of coming rain
 B. without any reason
 C. because they are ill
 D. because of the insects
- 2) Which is true about weather forecasting?
 A. People can change the weather.
 B. People can control the weather.
 C. Sometimes we can tell what the weather will be.
 D. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming wind.
- 3) The birds fly near the ground is a sign that the weather will _____.
 A. be warm
 B. be rainy
 C. become clear and fine
 D. be cold
- 4) The ponderosa pines grow in _____.
 A. the North
 B. the Southeast
 C. very wet places
 D. any soil
- 5) A tree adds an annual ring _____.
 A. each week
 B. each month
 C. every year
 D. whenever it rains
- 6) Which of the following statements about the Southeast is NOT TRUE?
 A. The soil in the Southeast is very dry.
 B. The pines there depend on rainfall for water.
 C. Scientists need not cut down a pine to see its rings.
 D. All of the tree rings there are the same width.
- 7) Why do scientists study the width of tree rings?
 A. They want to know how big the tree will grow.
 B. The rings tell them how much rain has fallen.
 C. Scientists want to move the pine tree.
 D. They want to study the soil there.

8) We must _____ to make weather forecasting and records.

A. use our eyes and brains

B. study the weather hard

C. read correctly the signs around us

D. all of the above

2. Complete the following sentences.

If you see a rainbow _____ (在下雨的天气期间), this is a sign that the weather _____ (将变晴). Such rainbows come _____ (在晚上). If the stars twinkle clearly _____ (在夜间), then the fine weather will continue. If a fog appears in the morning just above a river, then the day _____ (将是温暖的). If the sunset is mostly red in color, then _____ (接下来的一天) will be fine. If a rainbow appears in the morning, _____ (下雨天气) will probably come.



Grammar 动词不定式 II

1. 作宾语补足语

1) tell, ask, order, invite, get 等动词后 + 宾语 + 带 to 的不定式, 即: tell somebody to do something, want somebody to do something 等, 不定式作宾语补足语。

He invited us **to play games with him.**

他邀请我们一起玩游戏。

He asked me **not to be late again.**

他要我不要再迟到。

We wanted him **to go shopping with us.**

我们想让他一起去买东西。

2) 在 hear, see, notice, feel, watch, listen to 等感官动词以及 let, make, have 等使役动词后+宾语+不带 to 的不定式, 即: hear somebody do something, see somebody do something, let somebody do something 等, 不定式作宾语补足语。

Did you see someone **break the window?**

你看见有人打破窗户了吗?

Will you let me **use your dictionary?**

能让我用你的字典吗?

2. 作状语

1) 作目的状语 (需要强调时常与 in order to 或 so as to 连用)

Some birds begin to fly to warmer places **to spend the winter.**

一些鸟开始飞到温暖的地方过冬。

Farmers work in the field **to get in the crops and pick the fruits.**

农民们在地里收割庄稼采摘水果。

2) 作结果状语 (常与 too ... to ..., enough ... to ...连用)

He is too lazy **to get up early.**

他太懒不早起。

The boy is not old enough **to join the army.**

这个男孩没有到参军的年龄。

3) 作原因状语

I am very pleased **to see you.**

见到你很高兴。

He will be very surprised **to get your letter.**

接到你的信，他会很吃惊的。

Complete the following sentences.

1. We invited Sue _____ (和我们一起吃饭).
2. She wanted me _____ (去参加晚会).
3. Will you let me _____ (用你的照相机吗)?
4. Mary had John _____ (洗车).
5. It's not dark enough _____ (看清楚星星).
6. He was too tired _____ (继续走).
7. It is important for us _____ (讲真话).
8. I felt _____ (心跳加快).

Word Building

1. 后缀-tion 主要加在动词后面，变成名词，表示“行为的过程”、“行为或过程的结果”等。如：

add (增加) — addition (加法)

graduate (毕业) — graduation (毕业)

invent (发明) — invention (发明)

explain (解释) — explanation (解释)

2. semi-介词前缀表示“……之半”。如：

semi-tone (半音)

semi-circle (半圆)

semi-official (半官方的)

semi-final (半决赛)

Word List

△ gradually ['grædʒuəli] *adv.* 渐渐地

※ hail [heil] *n.* 冰雹

△ forecast ['fɔ:kə:st] *vt.* 预报，预测

record ['rekɔ:d] *n.* 纪录

[ri'kɔ:d] *v.* 纪录

△ annual ['ænjuəl] *adj.* 每年的

special ['speʃəl] *adj.* 特别的

remove [ri'mu:v] *v.* 移开

brain [breɪn] *n.* 头脑, 大脑

○ suffer ['sʌfə] *vt.* 遭受, 经受

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *vt.* 索取费用

medical ['medɪkl] *adj.* 医疗的

belong [bi'lɒŋ] *vi.* 属于 (常与 to 连用)

refuse [ri'fju:z] *vt.* 拒绝

△ furniture ['fə:nɪtʃə] *n.* 家具

distance ['distəns] *n.* 距离



Enjoy Yourself

Read the following joke for fun.

An old woman was suffering from an eye disease and she sent for the doctor. The doctor promised her that he would not charge anything for the medicine needed for her eyes if they did not recover, but they were cured, she would have to pay the sum that he asked. The doctor went to her house every day and treated her eyes medically. He was such a mean man that every time he went to her house, he would take home something that belonged to her. In a month her eyes were completely cured, so the doctor asked her to pay for the medicine. But she refused him, she said she couldn't see all her furniture.



Supplementary Reading

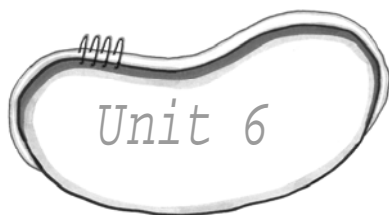
Fall

When I hear the leaves crush (踩) beneath my feet I think of you. Fall was always your favorite season. November seems much colder without you. I remember when you left. It was three days before Thanksgiving. The temperature was 40°F and the trees surrounding (包围) you were in full fall colors. The yellow, green, orange, red and brown leaves floated (浮动) over you. This year, though, they seem just to fall to the ground, not really catching the wind. I cried one day. It wasn't the day you left, or a month later. It was when I knew you would never return.

Years ago you used to sing to me. You didn't use words. The only instruments (乐器) were the whistle (吹口哨) of the wind and the squeak (吱吱作响) of the porch (门廊) swing.

Carelessly, you hummed a tune that was so beautiful it could not be duplicated (复制). The wind no longer whistles. Instead, it is a terrible moan (呻吟声) that is frightening. The swing doesn't squeak any more. It disappeared with the melody (优美的曲子) that disappeared with you.

As I walk up the cemetery (墓地) hill to you, I realize you are gone. This is the first time I've come here since last fall. The colors are dull. I place the flowers on your grave (坟墓) and take one last look. I think this will be the last time I'll come here. Walking back down to the road, the leaves start to float again. Off in the distance I faintly hear the melody of your lost song. Now is when I cry.



Clothing



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Mark and Ann are shopping in a department store. Ann is looking for a dress for herself. Now listen to the conversation and supply the missing information you have heard in the tape.

Mark: Excuse me, where can we find women's wear?

Receptionist: On the second floor. You can take the _____ on your right.

Mark: Thank you.

Salesperson: Good morning. Can I help you?

Ann: No, thanks. We're just looking.

Mark: How about this red _____, Ann? It's very fashionable.

Ann: I don't know. I'm not crazy about red. I think it's a bit too _____ for me.

Salesperson: How about this _____ dress? It's new arrival for the season.

Ann: Is it? It looks _____. But is it very expensive?

Mark: Let me see the price tag. It says \$299.

Ann: That's too expensive for me. I'd like something _____ \$200.

Salesperson: What about this blue dress? It's on sale. It's 10% off, so it's only \$126.

Ann: Mmm. I like the color. Do you think it'll look _____ on me, Mark?

Mark: I think so. Why don't you try it on?

Salesperson: What size do you _____?

Ann: Medium.

Salesperson: Here's the medium in blue. The fitting room is right _____ you.

Ann: (wearing the dress) What do you think of it, Mark?

Mark: It's very nice. I think blue _____ you. And it fits perfectly.

Ann: Great, I think I'll take it.

2. Now listen to the conversation again and try to answer the following questions:

- 1) How many people are there in the conversation?
- 2) When does the conversation take place?
- 3) Does Ann like red?
- 4) What size does Ann take?
- 5) Does Ann take a dress finally?



Reading and Writing: A

Shopping for Clothing

Bob and Don went to the same college. They both needed some new clothes for school and they decided to go shopping together in the new department store.

First, the two friends went to the men's department to see the suits that were on sale. The salesman helped them find the right size and they each tried on several suits. Bob found a light gray suit right away and he bought it. Don couldn't make up his mind which one to buy, but he finally selected a blue suit. The boys also bought two pairs of pants because they were not too expensive.

Next, they went to the shoe department. The clerk measured their feet and brought each of them several pairs of shoes to try on. It didn't take them very long time to get their shoes. They didn't really need socks, but these were on sale, too, and they decided to buy several pairs.

Don had to get some shirts and Bob wanted to get a sweater. While Don went to the shirt department, Bob went to buy his sweater. It only took Don a few minutes to select his shirts, and then he went to the sweater department to meet his friend. Bob tried on every sweater in his size, but none of them looked good on him. The salesman said that he would have some more sweaters in a few days, and Bob said he would come back then. The boys intended to go to the movies before going home. But after they paid for all their new clothes, they had only enough money to ride home on the bus.

Notes to the text

1. **a light gray suit** 一套浅灰色西装

2. **make up one's mind** 下决心

3. **try on** 试穿

4. ... **but none of them looked good on him.** 但是没有一件他穿上好看的。

“**none**” 是全部否定, 表示 “没有一个”。

5. ... **they had only enough money to ride home on the bus.** 他们的钱只够坐公共汽车回家了。

1. Read the passage again and judge whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Bob and Don studied at the same college. ()
- 2) It took a long time for them to buy their shoes. ()
- 3) Bob and Don both bought several pairs of socks because they needed them very much. ()
- 4) Bob and Don went together to buy their shirts. ()
- 5) Finally they rode home because they wanted to save money. ()

2. Now suppose you are a first-year student at a vocational training school. You need to buy some necessary items. So you invite one of your classmates to go with you. Write a short story about your shopping process. You can refer to the words and structures that can be of some help for you.

a department store	bus	shirt	basketball	sports
it is expensive	shoes	cheap	it looks good	on sale



Listening and Speaking: B

1. The man is looking for a sweater for his mother in a women's wear department. Now listen to the conversation and supply the missing information.

A: What can I do for you?

B: I'd like to look at some sweaters. I want to buy one for my mother. Could you _____ me some?

A: What _____ does your mother wear?

B: She is as tall as me but a little _____.

A: What about this one? It's made of cotton and very comfortable. Which color do you _____?

B: I'd like the _____ blue.

A: You can try it on in the fitting room.

B: I like the _____ and I hope my mother will like it, too.

A: If she doesn't like it, you can return or _____ it.

B: Can I pay by _____?

A: Yes. Here's the receipt.

2. Now listen to the conversation again and answer the following questions.

- 1) For whom does the man buy a sweater?

- 2) Is the man's mother taller than him?
- 3) Does the man's mother like the style he has chosen?
- 4) What does the salesperson promise to do?
- 5) How does the man pay finally?



Reading and Writing: B

In Europe, men do not usually wear skirts. But the Scottish national costume for men is a kind of skirt. It is called a kilt. The Scottish like to be different. They are also proud of their country and its history, and they feel that the kilt is part of that history. That's why the men still wear kilts at old style dances and on national holidays. They believe they are wearing the same clothes that Scottish men always used to wear.

That's what they believe. However, kilts are not really so old. Before 1730, Scottish men wore a long shirt and blanket around their shoulders. These clothes got in the way when they started to work in factories. So, in 1730 a factory owner changed the blanket into a skirt: the kilt. That's how the first kilt was made.

Then, in the late 1700s Scottish soldiers in the British Army began to wear kilts. One reason that the Scottish soldiers did this was national sentiment. The British Army probably had a different reason. The Scottish soldier in a kilt was always easy to find! The Scottish soldiers fought very hard and became famous. The kilt was part of that fame, and in the early 1800s men all around Scottish began to wear kilts.

These kilts had colorful stripes going up and down and across. In the 1700s and early 1800s, the color of the stripes had no special meaning. Men sometimes owned kilts in several different colors. But later the colors became important to the Scottish families. By about 1850, most families had special colors for their kilts. For example, men from the Conpbell family had kilts with green, yellow and blue stripes. Scottish people often believe that the colors of the kilts are part of their family history. In fact, each family just chose the colors they liked best.

This is not the story you will hear today if you are in Scotland. Most Scottish people still believe that kilts are as old as Scotland and that the colors are as old as the Scottish families. Sometimes feelings are stronger than facts!

Notes to the text

1. They believe they are wearing the same clothes that Scottish men always used to wear. 他们相信他们穿的是苏格兰男人过去一直穿的服装。

“that Scottish men always used to wear”是定语从句，修饰“clothes”；“used to do sth.”意思是“过去常常做某事”。

2. **These clothes got in the way when they started to work in factories.** 他们在工厂工作时，穿着这些衣服有些碍事。

“get in the way”意思是“碍事”。

3. **So, in 1730 a factory owner changed the blanket into a skirt.** 于是，1730年，一个工厂主把毛毯变成了裙子。

4. **These kilts had colorful stripes going up and down and across.** 这些裙子带有横竖条纹。

5. **Sometimes feelings are stronger than facts!** 有时感觉比事实更顽固。

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following statements according to the passage.

- 1) In Europe, men do not usually wear _____.
A. shirts B. sweaters C. skirts D. sports wears
- 2) The Scottish men still wear kilts because _____.
A. they want to be different B. they are forced to do so
C. they don't like the fashions D. they don't respect other peoples
- 3) Most families had special colors for their kilts _____.
A. by about 1850 B. in 1700s C. in 1730 D. by 1750
- 4) Most Scottish people believe that _____.
A. kilts are as old as Scotland B. kilts stand for the history of England
C. kilts are as old as their families D. kilts should be spread across the world
- 5) From the passage we can infer (推断) that Scottish people are _____.
A. peace-loving people B. are proud of their history
C. unfriendly to other peoples D. well-mannered people

2. Write a few words about your favorite clothes and give reasons why you like those clothes.

For example: In summer, I like to wear Lining Brand sports T-shirt which is made of cotton because it feels comfortable and it breathes well.



Grammar 定语从句III

非限定性定语从句

1. 限定性定语从句与非限定性定语从句

限定性定语从句对它的先行词做限定说明，与先行词关系密切，去掉它主句意思不完整。

非限定性定语从句用于补充说明先行词，但是没有它也不影响主句意思的完整和明确。非限定性定语从句一般用逗号和主句分开。

在翻译时，限定性定语从句一般放在先行词之前；非限定性定语从句一般放在先行词之后，或者单独翻译。例如：

The man who was sick is now well. (限定性定语从句)

有病的那个人现在好了。

The chairman, who spoke first, sat on my right. (非限定性定语从句)

主席坐在我的右边，他首先发言。

2. 非限定性定语从句的用法

who, whom, whose，可以引导非限定性定语从句，不能省略；**who** 在从句中做主语，**whom** 在从句中做宾语，**whose** 在从句中做定语。例如：

His father, **who** is going to be 60 next year, is still keen on sports.

他的父亲明年就要年满 60 岁，仍然热衷于体育运动。

His wife, **whom** you met at my house, is a doctor.

她妻子是个医生，你在我家见到了她。

Martin, **whose** mother is a famous actress, is a good friend of mine.

马丁是我的好朋友，他母亲是位著名的演员。

which 可以引导非限定性定语从句，既可修饰主句中的某个句子成分，也可以代表全句的内容。

His speech, **which** bored everyone, seemed endless.

他讲话滔滔不绝，使每个人都很烦。

Last night we went to Mary's birthday party, **which** we enjoyed very much.

昨天晚上我们参加了玛丽的生日晚会，我们玩得很开心。

He tried to stand on his hands for five minutes, **which** is rather a difficult thing to do.

他试图双手倒立五分钟，这是很难做的一件事情。

He helped me with my English, **which** was very kind of him.

他在英语方面帮助我，他真好。

where, when 可以引导非限定性定语从句。**where** 指地点，在从句中做地点状语；**when** 指时间，在从句中做时间状语。例如：

The next day John went with me to the station, **where** I bought a ticket for Beijing.

第二天约翰和我一起去了车站，在那里我买了一张去北京的车票。

I'm seeing the manager tomorrow, **when** he will be back from New York.

明天我要去看经理，他要从纽约回来。

Sunday is a holiday, **when** people do not go to work.

星期天是假日，人们不去上班。

Fill in the blanks with *which, who, whom, whose, when, where*.

1. Last Sunday I met Sue, _____ told me she was going on holiday soon.
2. All zoos still have caves, _____ are especially necessary where the animals must be brought indoors for the winter.
3. On May 1, they flew to Beijing, _____ they stayed several days.
4. The meeting will be put off till next month, _____ we will have made all the preparations.
5. His brother, _____ you met yesterday, is our monitor.
6. Cindy, _____ brother is a famous jazz musician, has promised me to the concert.
7. She refused to use machines, _____ makes her work more difficult.
8. I stayed in Shanghai for some days, _____ my sister owns a shop.

Word Building

1. kilo- 在一些表示重量或者长度、距离的名词前, “千……”, 如:
meter (米) — kilo-meter (千米)
gram (克) — kilo-gram (千克)
2. 后缀-sion 表示一个动词或形容词的名词形式, 如:
invade (入侵) — invasion (入侵)
divide (划分) — division (划分)
tense (紧张的) — tension (紧张)
decide (决定) — decision (决定)
provide (提供) — provision (提供)

Word List

- △ fashionable [ˈfæʃnəbl] *adj.* 流行的, 时髦的
wear [weə] *n.* 服装
crazy [ˈkreɪzi] *adj.* 狂热的
style [stɑɪl] *n.* 样式; 款式
△ tag [tæg] *n.* 标签
medium [ˈmiːdiəm] *adj.* 中号的
※ costume [ˈkɒstjuːm] *n.* 服装的式样
college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 大学; 学院
select [səˈlekt] *v.* 挑选; 选择
clerk [klɜːk] *n.* 职员
decide [dɪˈsaɪd] *v.* 决定
measure [ˈmeʒə] *v.* 度量

※ kilt [kilt] *n.* 褶裙

fame [feim] *n.* 荣誉

△ stripe ['straip] *n.* 条纹

intend [in'tend] *v.* 欲意; 打算

proud [praud] *adj.* 自豪的

shoulder ['ʃəuldə] *n.* 肩膀

meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n.* 意思; 意义

owner ['əʊnə] *n.* 主人; 所有者

dollar ['dɒlə] *n.* 美元

worth [wə:θ] *adj.* 值; 值得

admit [əd'mit] *v.* 许可; 允许

adult ['ædʌlt] *n.* 成年人

metal ['metl] *n.* 金属

paint ['peint] *v.* 油漆; 绘画

△ private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的



Enjoy Yourself

Read the following joke for fun.

Jim walked into a store which had a sign outside: "Second-hand clothes bought and sold." He was carrying an old pair of pants and asked the owner of the store, "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at them and then said rudely, "Two dollars."

"What!" said Jim, "I had guessed they were worth at least five dollars."

"No," said the man, "they aren't worth a penny more than two dollars."

"Are you sure?" asked Jim.

"Very sure." said the man.

"Well," said Jim, taking two dollars out of his pocket, "here's your money. These pants were hanging outside your store with a price tag that said \$6.50, but I thought that was too much money, so I wanted to make sure how much they were really worth."

Then he walked out of the store with the pair of pants and disappeared before the surprised store owner could think of anything to say.



Supplementary Reading

Peter Rabbit Wore Wool

He was never my favorite grandfather. It is hard to admit that. His house was big and dark

and always cold. My grandmother smoked and we always went home smelly. I did love him. I love him a lot. My head always buried in his wool sweaters when he hugged me. Whenever I picture him, I see him in them. I think he wore them when he golfed. Grandmother gave me some when he died. They are warm.

At holidays he was such a presence. When he laughed, you heard him. When he yelled, your eyes watered. He had a lisp when he talked; maybe it was a bit of an accent, I don't know. My cousins and I loved to play game with him. He was the only adult who would play with us. He never let us win like some grow-ups do. In fact, he usually blew us out of water.

Our favorite was the Peter Rabbit game. We haven't played it in years. It had tiny metal pieces painted in pastel colors. Grandfather was always Peter. Kathy liked to be the frog or the hen. I was usually the pink "girl" bunny. It had tiny little dice to roll and a beautifully drawn playing board. When the game was over, we always begged to play again. We never did. Once was enough for him.

My grandfather had a heart attack. It was his second. He died in the morning. They didn't tell us. I spend that Monday just like everyone else at school. My mom said there wouldn't have been any point in crying and moping. That wasn't the point. I felt guilty.

We had a private, open casket viewing for the family. He was just asleep in the wooden box. I don't think I'd ever seen him sleep. It was strange to see my dad cry. It was strange to hear that music. It was strange. My dad asked if I wanted to touch him. I didn't want to. I barely touched him in life, except for those wool hugs.

I touched his cheek. It was hard. It was cold. It wasn't the old, squashy cheek I used to kiss. That made me feel a little better. Maybe this wasn't my grandfather.

The last time I saw him was at my dance recital. I came into the audience during the performance to say hi. They left at intermission because his chest hurt. I asked grandmother at the funeral if I had hugged him. She said I did. I was glad. Now I remember. He was wearing wool.



Learning Language



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Yang Mei is now studying in the States. She meets her new teacher, Mr. Smith, for the first time. Mr. Smith is an American. They are talking before the term starts. Listen to the tape of a dialogue and fill in the missing information.

Mr. Smith: Nice to meet you, Yang Mei.

Yang Mei: How do you do? I'm sorry. I know only a little English. I have some _____ in pronouncing some of the words in English.

Mr. Smith: No, you're doing fine.

Yang Mei: Thank you for your kindness, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: And _____ do you take your next exams?

Yang Mei: Next month.

Mr. Smith: I see. What do you want to do next _____?

Yang Mei: Pardon? Would you mind repeating more slowly?

Mr. Smith: What do you want to do next fall?

Yang Mei: Next what? I'm sorry I don't quite _____ you.

Mr. Smith: What do you want to do next September? Do you have any _____?

Yang Mei: I'd like to study language and become a _____.

Mr. Smith: Great. It's so nice meeting you, Yang Mei. Bye.

Yang Mei: Goodbye.

2. Questions for discussion.

- 1) Are you interested in learning English? Why?
- 2) Are you fond of reading English stories? What have you read?
- 3) How about your English listening, speaking, reading and writing ?

4) Did you do very well in the latest English test?

5) How to improve your English?

3. Work in pairs and talk about English activities you often take at school.

What English activities do you like to have at school?

Do you speak much in the English corner?

Would you like to show yourself in the English party?

How many English songs can you sing?

Who did the best in the English contest?



Reading and Writing: A

Practice Makes Perfect

Learning a language is like learning how to fly, how to play the piano or how to drive a car. You have to practice a lot before you are very skillful. You are sure to get lots of knowledge from books about how to fly, but if you try to fly high without a great deal of practice step by step, you'll crash and get killed. It is the same as playing the piano. Do you think it is enough to learn from teachers or from books if you want to be a pianist? No, only by lots of practicing can we play the piano successfully. It's also true of driving a car. You just need one day to learn the traffic rules and how to drive a car, but it'll take you years to become an excellent driver.

When we learn English, it is necessary for us to remember many English words and to have a thorough understanding of grammar rule. But only after a great deal of listening, speaking, reading and writing can we have a good command of the language. It is very important for us to use what we have learned. Never think it enough simply to know something in your mind. There are probably many words which you have an idea of, but when you use them in your daily life, you cannot use properly. For example, "a piece of cake" is not only a piece of cake but also means a thing that is very easy; "A big mouth" doesn't mean "open your mouth widely", but refers to a person who talks too much or spreads secrets around. In order to master the language, you'll have to keep on listening to native speakers, watching English programs, reading original novels and also keep on speaking and writing every day. Always remember: "Practice makes perfect."

Notes to the text

1. **Practice makes perfect.** 谚语“熟能生巧”。

2. **Learning a language is like learning how to fly, how to play the piano or how to**

drive a car. 学习语言正如学习飞翔，学习弹琴和学习开车一样。

“**learning**”在这里是动名词。“**Learning a language**”是动名词短语做主语。

“**learning how to fly, learning how to play the piano or learning how to drive a car**”是三个并列动名词短语做介词“**like**”的宾语，为了避免重复，后两个“**learning**”省略了。动名词短语作介词宾语的情况很常见，如：Can you play the piano well without doing lots of practice first?

3. ... **only by lots of practicing can we play the piano successfully.** 只有通过大量的练习，我们才能弹好钢琴。

这是一个倒装句，正常语序应该是：**We can play the piano successfully only by lots of practicing.** 类似的句子本文中还有：

Only after a great deal of listening, speaking, reading and writing can we have a good command of the language.

4. **It will take you years to become an excellent driver.** 你需要花费几年时间才能成为一名好司机。

句型“**It takes sb. some time to do sth.**”意思是“花费某人多长时间做某事。”其中“**It**”是形式主语，不定式“**to do sth.**”是真正的主语。如：

It took me three hours to clean the house. 打扫这个房子花费我三个小时时间。

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) Is learning a language like learning how to fly? What is the very important similarity between them?

2) How do you understand the phrase “a big mouth”?

What’s your understanding about “It is just a piece of cake”.

3) What are the necessary things for you to do before you can say you have a good command of English?

4) Do you believe “Practice makes perfect”? What will you do in the future after reading this next ?

2. Write a passage about your English study with the phrase in the box.

be good at enjoy reading English stories	be interested in ...
be fond of have a clear idea of grammar	be tired of writing ...
do well in have difficulty in speaking English	feel poor in ...



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Jack and Bruce are classmates. They are talking about listening to English. Listen to the tape of a dialogue and fill in the missing information.

Bruce: What do you find hardest in _____?

Jack: I find listening really hard. Sometimes it's just impossible to _____.

Bruce: Well, you just need lots of _____. The more you listen to English, the easier it becomes.

Jack: That's _____ said than done!

Bruce: Why don't you buy a radio? Then you can listen to China Radio International or BBC English programmes on the radio.

Jack: Do you think that would help?

Bruce: Of course. And why not buy some English tapes and some _____ to go with them? I'm sure you'll find them useful.

Jack: Yes, that's a good _____. But I have another problem. My written English isn't very good, either.

Bruce: Oh! Well, for that, you'd better find an English pen friend.

2. Work in pairs and take turns to talk about your idea on learning English. Use the expressions in the following box.

Why not ...	buy some English tapes
You'd better ...	buy some English books
Why don't you ...	see more English films
I think it is a good idea ...	watch more English programs on TV
Try your best to ...	get an English pen friend
You should ...	speak English with your friends
I would suggest that you ...	read English everyday



Reading and Writing: B

Read the passage quickly and find out some American English words and expressions. Pick them out and try to pronounce them.

American English

Do you know the differences between American English and British English. Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and America, though there are some spelling

differences. For example, the words *favour*, *centre* and *cheque* are spelt *favor*, *center*, and *check* in American English. There are some differences in oral English. For instance, when you want to show someone the way, the British may say, “*Please step this way.*” or “*This way, please.*” While the American may say, “*Follow me, please.*” When you want to know other’s name, the British often say “*May I have your name, please?*” while American people like to say “*What’s your name?*”. In most cases, people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.

How did these differences come about? There is no quick answer to this question. When British people traveled to other countries, they took their English with them. At first, the language stayed the same as the language used in Britain, but slowly the language began to change from one part of the world to another.

Sometimes, the English spoken in America or Canada changed a lot, but sometimes the language spoken in these places stayed the same, while the language in England changed. For example, Americans use the expression “*I guess*” (meaning “*I think*”) just as the British did many years ago. Many words and expressions have come into the language from American English, for example: *movie*, *gas*, *store*, *mail*, *right away*, and so on.

So when we’re learning English, we must pay more attention to the differences and other details. We’d better listen more and speak more to the native speakers.

Notes to the text

1. **more or less** 或多或少

2. **come about** 发生

3. **There is no quick answer to this question.** 对于这个问题不能急于回答。

4. **At first, the language stayed the same as the language used in Britain, ...**

起初，这种语言与英国使用的语言保持一致，……

while the language in England changed... 当英国的语言变化了的时候，……

5. **A great many words and expressions have come into the language from American English, ...** 美国英语中的大量单词和短语融进了这种语言，……

1. Work in pairs, ask your partner to answer the following questions.

1) How do Americans spell these words?

colour favourite centre metre traveller

2) How do Americans pronounce these words?

ask dance not box wheel what address

3) What words would Americans use instead of the following?

autumn post petrol film (电影) shop

2. Write down the answers to the following questions.

- 1) Do you think that people from Britain and America can understand each other? Why do you think so?
- 2) Can you give some examples to show spelling differences between American and British English?
- 3) How do you get the other's name in a polite way?
- 4) In which countries is English used as the official (官方的) language?
- 5) Which one do you prefer, American English or British English? Why?

Grammar状语从句 I

状语从句在句子中起状语作用。有的状语从句可以在主句前（其后常用逗号与主句隔开），有的状语从句可以在主句后（其前不用逗号与主句隔开），有的既可以在主句前又可以在主句后。状语从句通常有一个连词或由一个起连词作用的词组引导。状语从句可以表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、方式、让步、比较等意义。

时间状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Time)

时间状语从句表示动作发生的时间，可以由 **when, while, as, after, before, since, as soon as, till/until, once** 等引导。例如：

1. **When** I lived in the village, I learned a lot from the peasants.
当我生活在这个村庄的时候，我从农民那里学到许多东西。
2. Tom sang **as** he walked. 汤姆边走边唱。
3. **While** the teacher explained the text, the students listened carefully and took notes.
老师讲解课文的时候，同学们仔细听并做了笔记。（**while** 后面的动词必须是持续性动作）
4. The scientist returned in the year **before** New China was founded.
科学家在新中国成立前一年返回了祖国。（**before** 意思是“在……之前”）
5. Everyone had learned the news **before** you told me.
人人都知道了这个消息，你才告诉我。（**before** 有时可以译做“才”）
6. Jack went to bed **after** he finished his homework.
杰克做完作业以后就上床睡觉了。
7. Where have you been **since** I last saw you?
自从上次我见到你之后，你去哪儿啦？
8. How long is it **since** you were in Beijing?
你在北京多长时间了？（**since** 表示从过去某个时间点以来。）

9. It is just a week **since** we arrived here.

我们到这里不过就一周时间。

10. I'll tell him the news **as soon as** I see him.

我一见到他就告诉他这个消息。(as soon as 表示“一……就……”)

I waited **till/until** she came back.

我一直等到她回来。(till/until 表示“直到……”)

11. **Once** you begin, you must continue.

你一开了头, 就应当继续下去。(once 表示“一旦”)

地点状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Place)

地点状语从句表示动作发生的地点。常用的引导词有 **where** 和 **wherever**。例如:

1. **Where** there is a will, there is a way.

有志者, 事竟成。

2. Sit **wherever** you like.

喜欢坐哪儿就坐哪儿。

3. A driver should slow down **where** there are many houses beside the highway.

司机应该在路旁有许多房子的地方减速。

4. The teacher started **where** she stopped yesterday.

老师在昨天停止的地方接着开始讲解。

1. Please choose the answer to complete each sentence.

1. He was about to tell the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.

A. as B. until C. while D. when

2. The famous scientist grew up _____ he was born and in 1960 he came to Shanghai.

A. when B. whenever C. where D. wherever

3. Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

A. unless B. since C. although D. when

4. He made a mistake, but then he corrected the situation _____ it got worse.

A. until B. when C. before D. as

5. I'd better go and have a try _____ there is an advertisement for a traveling salesman.

A. where B. so that C. though D. after

6. They decided to drive the cow away _____ it did more damage.

A. before B. unless C. until D. although

7. Don't worry. I'll tell Mr Luo _____ he comes back.

A. when B. while C. the moment D. as soon as

8. When you read the book, you'd better make a mark _____ you have any question.
 A. at which B. at where
 C. the place where D. where
9. It wasn't long _____ the police caught the thief.
 A. before B. since
 C. until D. when
10. _____ your English gets better, you'll feel more comfortable living in the United States.
 A. Once B. Before
 C. Where D. Unless

Word building

1. 前缀 anti- 表示“反”，“抗”，“阻”，“排斥”，加在名词前构成该名词的反义词。
 例如：

antiaircraft 反空袭	anti-imperialism 反帝国主义
antiauxin 抗生长素	antibody 抗体
anti-capitalist 反资本主义	antichristian 反基督教的人

2. 后缀 -fy 表示“使成为”，“使……化”，加在名词后构成动词。例如：

modify 修改，修饰	beautify 使美化
notify 通知，宣告	magnify 夸大，赞美

Word List

- difficulty ['difikəlti] *n.* 困难；费力
- pronounce [prə'nauns] *vt.* 发音
- fall [fɔ:l] *n.* (美) 秋季
- necessary ['nesisəri] *adj.* 必要的
- practice ['præktis] *n.* 练习
- perfect ['pə:fikt] *adj.* 完美的
- follow ['fɒləu] *vt.* 领会
- ※ medicine ['medisin] *n.* 药品
- language ['læŋgwidʒ] *n.* 语言
- piano [pi'ænəu] *n.* 钢琴
- ※ skillful ['skilful] *adj.* 熟练的
- important [im'pɔ:tənt] *adj.* 重要的
- grammar ['græmə] *n.* 语法
- ※ thorough ['θʌrə] *adj.* 彻底的
- traffic ['træfik] *n.* 交通

rule [ru:l] *n.* 规则

○ vocabulary [və'kæbjʊləri] *n.* 词汇

○ impossible [im'pɒsəbl] *adj.* 不可能的

though [ðəu] *adv.* 尽管

western ['westən] *adj.* 西方的

enable [i'neɪbl] *vt.* 使能够

probably ['prɒbəb(ə)li] *adv.* 可能

○ command [kə'mɑ:nd] *n.* 掌握

△ international [ˌɪntə(:)'næʃənəl] *adj.* 国际的

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 建议

difference ['dɪfərəns] *adj.* 区别

△ expression [ɪks'preʃən] *n.* 表达

master ['mɑ:stə] *vt.* 掌握

case [keɪs] *n.* 情况



Enjoy Yourself

Read the following joke for fun.

I Will Give You a Ring

There was a newcomer in our office, handsome and easy to get along with. One day we had a very nice chat. When I saw the clock on the wall showing that it was soon time for home from work, I said, "Sorry, I have to go home now."

"That's OK," he said politely, "I will give you a ring."

On hearing that, I was very surprised, thinking: "Americans act too quickly. We have just known each other, and he is going to give me a ring!"

Later on I figured it out that he just wanted to give me a phone-call.



Supplementary Reading

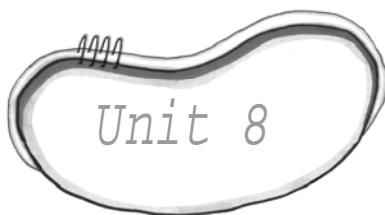
"He is in hospital" or "He is in the hospital"?

Once when a classmate of my nephew telephoned him, I happened to be at his home. As my nephew John was out, I answered the phone. The caller was an American. He asked me whether John was in. John had gone to the hospital to see his girlfriend that morning, who was in hospital because of her illness. I reckoned that he was still in the hospital. However, as my English was not very good, and I was afraid that I could not express myself clearly, I did not tell the caller

why John went to the hospital. Hence I just replied: “No, he is now in hospital.”

The caller suddenly asked me which hospital he was in. I told him the name of the hospital. Afterwards he bought a bunch of flowers and hurried to the hospital to see John.

Later on I realized that I had confused “in the hospital” with “in hospital”, so a misunderstanding resulted. If we say: “He is in the hospital”, it shows that “He is not a patient”, while “He is in hospital” implies that “He is a patient”.



Computers



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Jenny and Alice work together at a factory in China. Today they are talking about buying a new computer. Listen to a tape of a dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Jenny: Alice, did you find out the _____ for the best desktop computer?

Alice: Yes, I've got the information for all the _____ now.

Jenny: In my _____, we should buy a laptop computer. Firstly it's advanced and then it's more convenient. But it's more expensive. If we buy a desktop computer, we couldn't use it when we travel. That's a great _____. What's your opinion?

Alice: I think we should buy a desktop.

Jenny: Any reason?

Alice: Yes. I don't think it's necessary to buy a laptop. It would be a _____ of money. We seldom travel and we can use Internet when we're out. We can save a lot of money if we buy a desktop.

Jenny: I hope we can make a decision today. I'm anxious to use a computer.

Alice: We mustn't waste any more time. We'll buy it as soon as _____. We must decide which one to buy.

Jenny: I still think we should buy a laptop, otherwise we might have to change it in a few years.

Alice: Yes, you are right. I _____ with you.

Jenny: OK. Let's go and get one.

2. Work in pairs and make a dialogue with your partner about choosing a computer.

Start like this:

A

I / believe / buy /laptop

It / bigger

Your opinion?

Reason?

B

Why?

buy more expensive

believe / buy / desktop

not necessary / buy / an advanced computer

3. Complete the dialogue and read it. Then make a similar one about your house.

Bill: There's something new in my room. Guess _____.

Mike: (Looking around) Oh, there's a new computer. _____?

Bill: My uncle in the States gave me as a present.

Mike: You are so lucky, Bill. _____?

Bill: It came to me only last Sunday.

Mike: _____?

Bill: Of course, you can. Let me start it for you.

Mike: It's great!

Bill: Dad knows how to draw pictures with the machine, but I don't.



Reading and Writing: A

Computers become more and more popular in our life. Do you enjoy playing computer? How much do you know about computers? Read the passage and have more ideas of it.

Computers

Now computers are widely used in many fields. For example, we can do shopping on Internet either in our office or at home instead of going to the store; we can read all kinds of information on Internet instead of reading from books and magazines, thus a great deal of paper and book-shelves will be saved, we can save a lot of money; we can also play games, see films and send E-mails on Internet; we can have a good chat with our friends who are far away from us.

Computers are greatly used to sell tickets. The CAAC joins all the offices in and out of China. It is used to record the tickets which passengers buy. It also keeps a record of the date on which they will travel. Now it is possible to find out much faster which planes are full and which planes still have free seats on them. Thanks to the computer, passengers can now buy their air-tickets much faster.

At one time, there were long queues of people waiting outside ticket-offices. You might go

to the ticket-office many times before you buy your ticket. Now it is much easier to make plans for your trips. Travelers and business people both at home and abroad have been greatly helped by the computers. As a result, the number of people who travel by plane in China is larger than ever before. Computers make the buying of tickets easier for our passengers.

In a word, computers become more and more important in our life. We must be good at it.

Notes to the text

1. **CAAC.** 民用航空公司 (Civil Aviation Authority Company 的缩写形式)
2. **It also keeps a record of the date on which they will travel.** 它也能记录人们出行的日期。
“on which” 可以换成 “when”, 所引导的定语从句修饰先行词 **date**。
3. **Thanks to the computer, ...** 多亏有了计算机, ……
“thanks to” 等于 “because of”, 在句中做原因状语。
4. **You might go to the ticket-office many times before you buy your ticket .**
你要多次到售票室去才能买到你需要的票。before 此处可译成 “才”。
5. **As a result, the number of people who travel by plane in China is larger than ever before.** 结果, 在中国乘飞机旅游的旅客比以往都多。
“who” 引导的从句在句中做定语, 修饰 “people”。

6. In a word, computers become more and more important in our life.

总之, 计算机在我们的生活中变得越来越重要了。“In a word” 表示总结, 另如: “in short” 简而言之; “in conclusion” 总而言之

1. Work in pairs and ask your partner to find the correct answer from Box B to each of the questions in Box A.

Box A

- 1) What's the use of computers?
- 2) Why can passengers buy their air-tickets much faster now than before ?
- 3) Who has been helped by the computers in the text?
- 4) Is it easier to make plans for trips now?
- 5) Is it convenient to make a living on computers now ?
- 6) When will all the cities with airports be joined by this computer?
- 7) Are there more people traveling by plane than before?

Box B

A. Travelers and business people.

- B. Yes, very much.
- C. Yes, the number is much bigger than before.
- D. A new computer.
- E. They will be joined together very soon.
- F. Yes, I think so.
- G. More than two hundred offices.

2. Read the passage again carefully and write down the answers to the following questions:

- 1) Why can passengers buy their air tickets now at the CAAC offices?
- 2) What's the computer used for by the CAAC?
- 3) Why were there long queues outside the offices of the CAAC in the past?
- 4) What is the result of using the computer?



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Laura and Rose are good friends. They both like computers very much. Listen to a tape of a dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Laura: Hi, Rose! I've sent you an _____. Have you got it?

Rose: Sorry, I haven't _____ my E-mails today.

Laura: Why not?

Rose: There's something _____ with my computer. It doesn't work.

Laura: Can you repair it?

Rose: I don't think so. It's too old. My father wants to buy a new one for me.

Laura: That's good _____. You know, I've just got a new computer.

Rose: When did you get it?

Laura: Last week.

Rose: Where was it made? Was it _____ in the USA?

Laura: No, it was made in my home.

Rose: What? How could it be made in your home?

Laura: You see, my father bought different parts of the computer and then put them _____. That's how the computer was made in my home.

Rose: Oh, I see. I _____ your father must be a computer engineer.

Laura: No, he isn't a computer engineer, but he knows a lot about computers. He's a computer fan.

Rose: That's great. I hope I can make my own computer that way _____.

Laura: I'm sure you can.

2. Work in pairs and discuss the different parts of a computer.

e.g: **A:** What is the *printer* used for?

B: The *printer* is used for printing documents.

The keyboard	is used for	showing a list of information and letting you choose what to do.
The menu		putting information into the computer.
The mouse		connecting a computer to a telephone line.
The printer		providing information on a screen.
The modem		pointing at different parts of a screen.
The monitor		printing information.



Reading and Writing: B

Internet

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it?

The Internet is many different networks around the world. A network is a group of computers put together. The networks joined together are called the Internet.

Maybe that doesn't sound interesting. But when we've joined the Internet, there are lots and lots of things we can do. We can have a lot of interests on the World Wide Web (www). We can use the Internet instead of a library to find all kinds of information for our homework. We can find information about our favourite sports or film stars and do shopping on the Internet. We can also send messages to other people by E-mail. It is much cheaper and quicker than calling our friends or sending a letter.

Thanks to the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. People can now work at home with a computer, getting and sending the information they need. They can buy or sell whatever they want on the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

Notes to the text

1. **A network is a group of computers put together.** 网络是将一些计算机连接在一起工作。

2. **The networks joined together are called the Internet.** 将计算机网络连接在一起称为互联网。

3. **People can now work at home with a computer, getting and sending the**

information they need. 现在人们可以利用计算机在家工作，收发他们需要的信息。

1. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1) What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The Internet B. Information C. Computers D. E-mail

2) Which of the following is the quickest and cheapest way for people to send messages to their friends?

- A. By post B. By E-mail C. By telephone D. By TV

3) What can the Internet not be used to do?

- A. Find information for our homework
B. Get some information about our favourite sports stars
C. Do some shopping
D. Do our housework

4) Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. The Internet is a big computer.
B. The Internet is lots of computer networks.
C. The Internet is very helpful.
D. People can work at home with the help of the Internet.

5) What does the writer try to tell us in the last two sentences?

- A. The Internet is more and more popular.
B. All the information is in English.
C. English is important in using the Internet.
D. Every computer must join the Internet.

2. Write a story about your interesting experience on Internet. Use the following words and expressions.

get some information

have a chat with

exchange ideas with

do shopping on Internet

book tickets

send E-mails to



Grammar 状语从句 II

原因状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Reason)

原因状语从句由 **because**, **as**, **since** 等引导，表示动作发生的原因。例如：

1. We work hard at English **because** we know that a foreign language is a useful tool.
我们努力学习英语，因为我们知道外语是一门有用的工具。

(注: **because** 引出的原因状语从句一般放在主句之后, 与主句之间不用逗号隔开, 表示直接的因果关系。)

2. **Since** he is busy, I won't trouble him. 既然他很忙, 我就不麻烦他了。

(注: **since** 引出的原因状语从句通常放在句首, 其语气较弱, 不能回答以 **why** 提问的问题。)

3. **As** the weather was fine, we decided to climb the mountain.

由于天气不错, 我们决定去爬山。

4. We went without him **as** he was not well then.

由于他那时身体不好, 我们决定不带他去。

(注: **as** 引导的原因状语从句既可放在句首, 也可放在句尾, 其语气要弱于 **because**。)

目的状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Purpose)

目的状语从句由 **that**, **so that** 或 **in order that** 等引导, 表示动作发生的目的。例如:

1. We climbed high (**so**) **that** we might get a better view.

我们爬得很高, 为了能看得更好。

2. The teacher spoke slowly and in simple English **so that** the students could understand her.

为了让学生能够听懂他, 老师讲得很慢而且使用很简单的英语。

3. Let's take the front seats **so that/in order that** we may see more clearly.

咱们坐在前排吧, 为了能看得更清楚。

so that 和 **in order that** 引导的目的状语从句中, 谓语动词常跟在情态动词 **may / might** 后; **so that** 引导的目的状语从句中也经常使用 **can / could**。

Please choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

1. _____ everybody knows about it, I don't want to talk any more.

- A. For B. Even C. Since D. However

2. Sally worked late in the evening to finish her report _____ her boss could read it first next morning.

- A. so that B. because C. before D. or else

3. He was tired when we saw him _____ he had been working all night.

- A. because B. so that C. but D. since

4. Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.

- A. since B. so that C. for D. because

5. I didn't come _____ I was ill.

- A. because B. since C. why D. so that

6. _____ you don't like to do it, I'll ask someone else.

- A. Where B. Since C. When D. That

7. Tired _____ he was, he went to bed early.
 A. when B. because C. as D. so
8. I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class.
 A. since B. so that C. as if D. unless
9. He got up early _____ he could get there in time.
 A. such that B. because C. while D. in order that
10. I don't like apples _____ they are sweet.
 A. because B. so that C. such that D. where

Word building

1. auto- 表示:

1) of oneself 自己的。例如:

autobiography 自传 autograph 亲笔签名、手迹

2) by oneself or itself, independently 靠自己的、由本身的、独自的。例如:

automobile 汽车 automat 自助餐馆
 automation 自动化 autopilot 自动驾驶仪

2. 后缀 -th 表示:

1) 与少数动词及形容词结合构成名词。例如:

growth width

2) 与除 one、two、three 以外的基数词结合构成序数词。例如:

sixth fifteenth hundredth

Word List

- keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d] *n.* 键盘
- mouse [maʊs] *n.* 鼠标
- printer ['printə] *n.* 打印机
- ※ modem ['mɒdəm] *n.* 网卡
- monitor ['mɒnɪtə] *n.* 显示器
- internet ['intənət] *n.* 互联网
- △ information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] *n.* 信息
- engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] *n.* 工程师
- opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n.* 意见
- improve [ɪm'pru:v] *vt.* 改善
- decision [dɪ'sɪʒən] *n.* 决定
- ※ CAAC 民用航空公司
- passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* 乘客
- thanks to 由于; 因为

queue [kju:] *n.* 排队

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外

○ summary ['sʌməri] *n.* 总结

favourite ['feivərit] *adj.* 喜爱的

result [ri'zʌlt] *n.* 结果

fan [fæn] *n.* 爱好者

○ network['netwɜ:k] *n.* 网络

perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv.* 大概; 可能

library ['laibrəri] *n.* 图书馆

possible ['pɒsəbl] *adj.* 可能

welcome ['welkəm] *v.* 欢迎

ticket ['tikit] *n.* 票



Read the following joke for fun.

Face the Music

One day I was having a chat with two English teachers in the office. The female teacher said that one of her students fought with his classmate at school a few days before and were caught by the police. The male teacher asked her: “Did they face the music?”

I was very confused and asked him why the two students were asked to read the music after they had a fight. Hearing what I said, the two teachers laughed heartily.

The male teacher told me, while still laughing, that “face the music” meant “to be punished”, which was entirely different from my understanding.

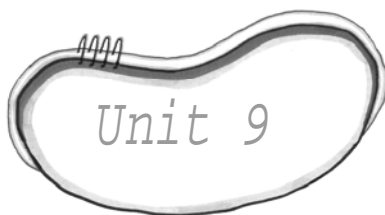


Apple Computer

Steven Jobs, who designed Apple Computer, was not quite successful in his early years. He was not among the best students at school, and he often got into trouble with either his classmates or his teachers. But he was full of new ideas, which few people could see the value of. Things were still the same when he went up to college and he dropped out halfway.

Steven Jobs worked first as a video game designer at Atari. He worked there for only a few months and then he traveled to India. He hoped that the trip would give him more ideas and give him a change in life for the better.

After he had returned from India, he began to live on a farm in California. And then in 1975, he began making a new type of computer. Along with his friend Stephen Wozniak, he designed the Apple I computer in his bedroom and in fact built it in his garage. He chose the name “Apple” because he thought of a happy summer he once spent in an orchard in Oregon.



The Olympic Games



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Listen to the following sentences and fill in the missing words.

- 1) There was an _____ baseball game yesterday.
- 2) Tom's favorite _____ played in the game.
- 3) The baseball team from another city didn't _____ the game.
- 4) In fact, the team from Tom's city won the game _____.
- 5) Bill was listening to the game while he was doing _____.
- 6) Tom and his friend could _____ the conversations of the plays.
- 7) Bill wanted to _____ Tom to the baseball game.
- 8) Tom was able to get free _____ to the game.
- 9) Bill thinks that Lily was a _____ person to go to the game.
- 10) Tom won't _____ to take Bill to the game.

2. Interview four of your friends about their favorite sports and fill in the chart.

Name	What is your favorite sport?	Why?

3. Work in pairs to practice the following expressions.

Asking about interests and hobbies	Possible answers
Which do you like, ... or ...?	Sure. I love sports.
What's your favorite sport?	Yes, very much. /No, not really.
Which do you prefer, ... or ...?	Boating, I think.
Which sport do you like best?	I like ... best.
What about ...?	I prefer ... to ...
Are you interested in ...?	I like watching it.
Which sport do you like taking part in?	I'd rather watch it than play it.
Do you like it because you want to keep fit or because you enjoy it?	Swimming. Because I want to keep fit.



Reading and Writing: A

Soccer

What is the world's favourite game? In America, people call it soccer, but in other parts of the world it's football.

Football is an old game. No one is sure where football first began. An ancient Chinese writer wrote that a football game was played in China as early as 300 BC. And games like football were played in ancient Greece, Mexico, Italy, Spain and Japan. The Roman soldiers who took England played a kind of football. A ball was thrown into the air between two teams of players. Hands and feet were used and there was a great deal of pushing and even fighting.

The English probably learned this game from the Romans. They played a similar game for hundreds of years. They kicked, carried or hit a ball with their closed hands. Teams from different places played against each other. In the seventeenth century the game was played in schools. Players could use their hands to catch the ball but they were not allowed to throw the ball forward or run with it. In the nineteenth century an important new rule was made. Players could run with the ball but were not allowed to carry the ball. This kind of football was called "association football". The word "association" was shortened first to "assoc", and later to "soccer". Those players who preferred to be able to carry the ball formed their own association. The game they played was called "Rugby".

Unlike Rugby, soccer calls for the ability to control the ball. Moreover it is a team game. The members of each team must always remember that they are a part of the team.

Soccer used to be played mainly by men and boys, but there are some women's teams now, too. The most successful team in China is the women's national team. Their fans call them the

Steel Roses. They won the Olympic silver in 1996 and the second place in 1999 World Cup. Though they failed in the 28th Athens Olympic Games, they will try their best to win at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. Best wishes for them.

Notes to the text

1. **No one is sure where football first began.** 没有人能肯定足球运动起源于哪里。

“be sure” 后常跟 “that/where/whether” 等引导的从句，表示 “对某事肯定” 或 “对某事有把握”。

2. **An ancient Chinese writer wrote that a football game was played in China as early as 300 BC.** 一位中国古代作家曾写到早在公元前三百年在中国就有足球运动了。

“BC” 是 “Before (the birth of) Christ” 的缩写，意思是 “公元前”。

3. **Hands and feet were used and there was a great deal of pushing and even fighting.** 手和脚都可以使用，而且有很多推撞，甚至打斗。

“a great deal of” 相当于 “much”，常用来修饰不可数名词，表示 “许多”、“大量”。

4. **The word “association” was shortened first to “assoc”, and later to “soccer”.** “association” 一词先是缩写为 “assoc”，后来又缩写为 “soccer”。

“shorten” 是动词，意为 “使变短”、“缩短”；“shorten something to ...” 表示 “使……缩短到……”。

5. **Unlike Rugby, soccer calls for the ability to control the ball.** 与橄榄球不同，英式足球要求有控球能力。

“call for” 意为 “要求”、“需要”。

1. Choose the best answer.

1) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Football was first played in Japan.
- B. Football was first played in China.
- C. Football was first played in Greece.
- D. Football was played in India as early as 300 AD.

2) _____ were used and there was a great deal of pushing and even fighting in a football game in ancient times.

- A. Only hands
- B. Only feet
- C. Only head and hands
- D. Hands and feet

3) Football is mainly played by _____.

- A. men
- B. women
- C. girls
- D. men and boys

4) What is one of the most popular team games in the world today? _____.

- A. Golf (高尔夫)
- B. Tennis

C. Football

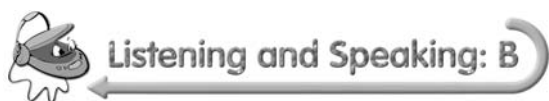
D. Badminton (羽毛球)

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you like football? Why?
- 2) How did the word "soccer" appear?
- 3) Soccer is famous all over the world today, isn't it?
- 4) What football team is the most famous in China?
- 5) What does soccer call for?

3. Write something about a game you like best. The following sentences are for your reference.

- 1) My favorite sport is...
- 2) It is very famous all over the world.
- 3) It can be played everywhere and by people of different ages.
- 4) I like this game because it can make me healthy and cooperate well with others.



1. Listen to a dialogue and then complete the missing words according to what you hear.

Mike: Hi, Jane. So what's the plan?

Jane: Would you enjoy _____ tennis tonight?

Mike: That's a good idea.

Jane: Is 6:30 all right?

Mike: Could we _____ it a little later? I have to work until 6:10.

Jane: No problem. What time do you want to meet?

Mike: I'm sure I can make it to the tennis court by _____, but how about _____ dinner first? It's really busy around here today, and I didn't have any time _____ lunch.

Jane: OK, I know a _____ Korean restaurant.

Mike: I don't really like Korean food. Could we go to a Chinese restaurant _____?

Jane: Yeah. The Golden River Restaurant is really _____ to the tennis court.

Mike: OK, I like it.

Jane: Then why don't we _____ at the restaurant?

Mike: Sure, I'll see you there around 7:00. I'll try not to be late.

2. Work in pairs and make dialogues using the following sentence patterns.

- 1) Will you be free tomorrow?
- 2) How about having lunch together today?

- 3) Could we go to the cinema this evening?
- 4) Why don't we go to the volleyball match this weekend?
- 5) Would you like to play football this Saturday?
- 6) What about going out for dinner tonight?
- 7) Would you please come to my birthday party this Friday?
- 8) Shall we go to play basketball after class?



Reading and Writing: B

The 2008 Olympic Games will be held in our country. How much do you know of the Olympic Games? Why do athletes from so many countries want to take part in the Olympic Games? Is the Olympic Games important to our society? What will you do for the Games? Read the passage and talk about it.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games is the biggest international sports competition on earth. Every four years thousands of athletes from all over the world take part in individual and team sports. And billions of people watch the Olympics on television. Both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games are held every four years. The Winter Olympic Games is usually held two years before the Summer Olympic Games.

The ancient Olympic Games began around the year 776 BC in Greece. Many of the sports were the same as they are now. After about the year 393 AD the Olympic Games stopped. But they were not forgotten.

The first Olympic Games in modern times happened in 1896 in Greece — the country in which the Games was born. In the Games there were 311 competitors from just 13 countries. After that more and more countries joined in the Games. There are 300 different events in the Games. Horse — riding, hammer throw and shooting are some of the more unusual events. In most of them, both men and women can compete for medals.

The Olympic Games has become an important event celebrated by people around the world. The Olympic motto is "faster, higher, stronger". Its Olympic Torch symbolizes peace, friendship and progress.

In Sydney the Chinese team got 28 gold medals, ranking third of the competing countries. Following the history-making success in the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, China won another great competition in 2001 which was not for a medal. It was the competition between countries to host the Olympic Games. In 2008, the 29th Olympic Games will be held in Beijing. In the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, the Chinese team got 32 gold medals, ranking the second of the competing countries. To make it the best ever games, the capital city will make several big

changes. The people of Beijing, and of the whole country, will be preparing to light the Olympic Torch to welcome athletes and sports fans from all over the world.

Notes to the text

1. **393 AD** 公元 393 年

“AD” 是拉丁文 “Anno Domini” 的缩写形式，即 “公元” 的意思。

2. **The country in which the games was born ...** 奥林匹克运动会诞生的国家。

3. **After that more and more countries joined in the games.** 此后，越来越多的国家参加了运动会。

“more and more” 是 “越来越多” 的意思。

4. **some of the more unusual sports** 几项不常见的体育项目。

5. **The Olympic motto is “faster, higher, stronger.”** 奥林匹克的格言：“更快、更高、更强”。

6. **The Olympic Games has become an important event celebrated by people around the world.** 奥林匹克运动会已成为全世界人民都庆祝的运动项目。

“celebrated by people around the world” 是过去分词短语作定语，修饰前面的 “event”。

1. Choose the word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.

1) Every four years athletes from all over the world compete for medals in the Olympics.

- A. fight B. argue C. stand D. discuss

2) Liu Xiang is well-known for winning the 2004 Olympic hurdle (跨栏) champion.

- A. famous B. good C. lucky D. excellent

3) In 2000, over 10,000 athletes from 227 countries went to Sydney, Australia to join in the Olympic Games.

- A. take over B. take off C. take up D. take part

4) Every day the big man weighs himself to see whether he has put on weight.

- A. lost weight B. gained weight C. grown taller D. eaten well

2. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1) The motto of the Olympic Games is “faster, higher, stronger”. ()

2) The thirtieth Olympic Games will be held in Beijing. ()

3) The Winter Olympic Games are held two years after the Summer Games. ()

4) The twenty-eighth Olympic Games was held in Sydney. ()

5) The first Olympic Games in modern times was held in Greece. ()

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 有多少中国运动员将参加 2008 年的奥运会?
- 2) 奥运会每四年举行一次。
- 3) 奥运会的口号是“更快、更高、更强”。
- 4) 世界各地的运动员们竭尽全力夺取金牌。



Grammar 过去分词 I

1. 过去分词的构成

1) 规则动词的过去分词

(1) 一般直接在词尾加—ed, 如:

open — opened walk — walked
earn — earned invest — invested

但以不发音的 e 结尾的动词只加—d, 如:

increase — increased
compete — competed

(2) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词, 将 y 变为 i, 再加—ed, 如:

study — studied carry — carried

但以“元音字母+y”结尾的动词, 则直接加 ed, 如:

destroy — destroyed play — played

(3) 以重读闭音节结尾, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词, 先将辅音字母双写, 再加—ed, 如:

stop — stopped plan — planned

2) 不规则动词的过去分词

(1) 动词 **be** 的过去分词是 **been**

(2) 动词 **have** 的过去分词是 **had**

(3) 有许多行为动词的过去分词具有特殊变化, 要牢记, 如:

begin — begun	meet — met	bring — brought
pay — paid	buy — bought	put — put
come — come	read — read	do — done
say — said	drink — drunk	see — seen
drive — driven	sell — sold	eat — eaten
shine — shone	find — found	sing — sung

give — given	sit — sat	go — gone
speak — spoken	hear — heard	take — taken
keep — kept	teach — taught	know — known
tell — told	leave — left	throw — thrown
make — made	write — written	

2. 过去分词的功能

1) 作定语

过去分词和现在分词一样可以用作定语。它们之间的区别在于：现在分词作定语表示主动或进行，而过去分词作定语表示被动或完成。过去分词作定语放在它所修饰的名词之后，相当于一个定语从句。例如：

There comes a young lady **dressed** (=who is dressed) in white.

Is there anything **planned** (= that has been planned) for this evening?

过去分词和现在分词一样可以作前置定语。所不同的是，现在分词表示主动或进行，而过去分词表示被动或完成。例如：

an **interesting** film 一部有趣的电影

a **flying** kite 一个放飞的风筝

a **used** bike 一辆旧自行车

在以上例句中，“**interesting**”和“**flying**”都表示主动或进行的意思，而“**used**”表示被动和完成。但也有一些过去分词（主要是不及物动词）不含被动的意义，只表示完成。例如：

retired workers 退休工人

fallen leaves 落叶

arrived guests 已到达的客人

2) 作表语

过去分词及过去分词短语在句中还可以作表语。过去分词作表语常表示主语所处的状态。

She was **interested** in English.

He was **excited** after seeing this.

Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

- This is the problem _____ at the meeting tomorrow.
A. discussed B. being discussed
C. to be discussed D. discussing
- From his _____ voice, I have to say that you are really _____.
A. disappointing, disappointed B. disappointed, disappointing
C. disappointing, disappointing D. disappointed, disappointed

3. The glass of water is too hot I prefer some cold _____ water.
 A. to boil B. having boiled C. boiled D. boiling
4. Her husband was a _____ hurdler.
 A. retired B. retiring
 C. to retire D. to have retired

Word Study

1. enter vt.

1) to come or go into 进入

The train entered a tunnel. 火车驶进隧道。

2) to become a member of 加入, 参加

They will enter that club soon. 他们不久会加入那个俱乐部。

2. enter vi.

1) enter for: take part in 加入, 参加

She has decided to enter for the Oral English Contest. 她已经决定参加这次英语口语比赛。

2) enter into: engage in 开始从事

Tom entered into conversation as soon as he came back. 汤姆一回来就开始谈话。

3. be interested in 对 …… 感兴趣

They are all interested in playing soccer. 他们都对踢足球感兴趣。

She is very interested in drawing. 她对绘画很感兴趣。

4. allow vi. & vt.

1) permit, let sb. do sth. 允许, 准许

Allow me to introduce myself to you. 请允许我作一下自我介绍。

2) make possible (for), provide (for) 允许; 让 …… 得到

Their work allows half an hour for dinner. 他们的工作只给半小时的午饭时间。

Word List

- ※ hurdler ['hʊ:dlə(r)] *n.* 跳栏比赛选手
 baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] *n.* 棒球, 棒球运动
 exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 令人兴奋的, 使人激动的
 overhear [ˌəʊvə'hɪə] *vt.* 无意中听到, 偷听
 soccer ['sɒkə] *n.* 英式足球
 ancient ['eɪnfənt] *adj.* 远古的, 旧的
 Greece [gri:s] *n.* 希腊
 Mexico ['meksikəu] *n.* 墨西哥
 Italy ['ɪtəli] *n.* 意大利

Spain [speɪn] *n.* 西班牙

Roman ['rəʊmən] *adj.* 罗马的, 罗马人的
n. 罗马人

similar ['sɪmɪlə] *adj.* 相似的, 类似的

century ['sentʃʊəri] *n.* 世纪, 百年

※ association [ə.səʊsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 协会, 联合

shorten ['ʃɔ:tən] *v.* 缩短, (使) 变短

△ rugby ['rʌɡbi] *n.* 橄榄球

mainly ['meɪnli] *adv.* 大体上, 主要地

call for 要求, 需要

moreover [mɔ:'rəʊvə] *adv.* 而且, 此外

court [kɔ:t] *n.* 法院, 庭院

tennis court 网球场

Korean [kə'reɪən] *n.* 韩国人, 朝鲜人, 韩国语, 朝鲜语

adj. 韩国人的, 朝鲜人的, 韩国语的, 朝鲜语的

society [sə'saɪəti] *n.* 社会

○ competition [kəm'pi:tɪʃən] *n.* 竞争, 竞赛

on earth 在世上, 究竟

athlete ['æθli:t] *n.* 运动员, 运动选手

individual [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] *n.* 个人, 个体

adj. 个别的, 个人的, 单独的

wrestle ['resl] *n.* 摔跤, 角力

Sydney ['sɪdni] *n.* 悉尼

hammer throw 掷链球

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒuəl] *adj.* 不平常的, 与众不同的, 寻常的

○ celebrate ['selibreɪt] *v.* 庆祝, 祝贺

※ motto ['mɒtəʊ] *n.* 座右铭, 格言

※ torch [tɔ:tʃ] *n.* 火把

○ symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz] *vt.* 象征, 用符号表现

medal ['medl] *n.* 奖章, 勋章

Athens ['æθɪnz] *n.* 雅典 (希腊首都)

Olympic [əʊ'lɪmpɪk] *adj.* 奥林匹克的

the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会

Olympics [əʊ'lɪmpɪks] [pl.](=Olympic Games) 奥林匹克运动会

take part in 参与, 参加

compete [kəm'pi:t] *vi.* 比赛, 竞争

compete for 比赛，竞争

competitor [kəm'petitə] *n.* 竞争者



Read the following story for fun.

Foresight (先见之明)

Tom and Dick are next door neighbors who work in the same office so they often walk together to and from office. One day as they were walking home together, it suddenly started to rain. Tom quickly opened his umbrella and said proudly, "My wife sure has foresight. She said this morning it would rain and told me to carry my umbrella with me." Dick smiled and walked close to him under the protection of his umbrella, saying, "My wife has even greater foresight. She told me not to carry an umbrella as she knew you would certainly have yours with you."



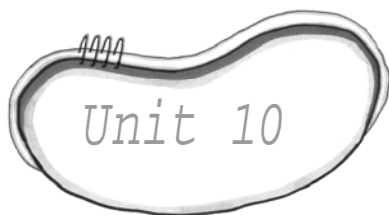
There are three popular sports in the United States. They are basketball, football and baseball. They each have their own clubs and hundreds of thousands of fans. For many fans, their club is part of their lives. They wear their club's colors and sing their club's songs and watch every game that their team plays.

Basketball is mainly an indoor game. There are many professional teams and school teams. Almost every high school or college in the country has its team and a lot of fans. Students can play nearly all the year round.

Baseball is popular in spring and summer. In the warm weather you can see young men and boys playing the game in any part of the country. There are also professional teams in the sport.

In autumn, the most popular sport is football. As you know, this game is not so popular in other parts of the world. It is typically American. The players wear helmets and hurl themselves at each other. They catch the ball in their hands and run as fast as they can to score.

In the United States the usual kind of football is soccer. Many Americans now become interested in soccer. More and more people enjoy playing and watching the game. It has become more and more popular.



Personalities



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Listen to the following short dialogues and fill in the missing words.

Dialogue 1:

A: Who is the tall, _____ boy with _____ hair?

B: That's Jack. He is _____. He likes to wear black shirts and _____. And he's a good student. I like him.

A: Why do you like him? He looks _____.

B: Because he is _____. He can _____ like our teacher, Miss Smith.

Dialogue 2:

A: Do you know the _____ boy over there?

B: Yes, of course. He is an _____ student from Japan.

A: What does he like?

B: He likes playing _____ and swimming.

A: What's he like?

B: He is _____ and _____.

2. Work in pairs and talk about your classmates' personalities.

Name	Personalities (What is he or she like?)

Useful Expressions

Ask about appearance and personality	Possible answers
What does he look like?	He is medium height. He has curly, black hair. He is thin. He's bald and he's got a beard.
What is he like?	He is funny and outgoing.
Why do you like her?	She is generous and easygoing.
Why don't you like him?	He is moody and mean.
What do you think of him?	He is very interesting.



Reading and Writing: A

Wealth and Happiness

In general, most people long for wealth. Wealth, they think, can bring them happiness. But, often, wealth brings a great deal of worry instead of happiness. Here are some examples to show how wealth makes rich people feel uneasy sometimes.

A millionaire is a very wealthy man, of course, but his great wealth is also a great responsibility. He may have a lot of large estates and companies. Estates and companies usually need a lot of attention. There may be disputes between the millionaire and his clerks over one trouble or another. These disputes may lead to strikes. In this case, the millionaire may lose a lot of money. On the other hand, it will take up much of his time to deal with this. He may have no time to get relaxed. He may have little time to be with his family. Or some gangster may kidnap the millionaire's child and demand thousands of dollars to return the child safe and sound. In this sense, a very rich man, in spite of his great wealth, may not have an easy life. He may have many worries. These worries may be greater than the worries of a poor man. He may have no appetite for dinner. He may have no interest in going for a holiday with his family. He even can't sleep well at night. All this will certainly do great harm to his health, saying nothing of happiness.

Notes to the text

1. **But, often, wealth brings a great deal of worry instead of happiness.** 但财富带来的常常是无尽的烦恼，而不是幸福。

“**instead**”是副词；“**instead of**”“代替”，“而不是”，如：

Tom bought an English dictionary instead of an English grammar book.

汤姆买的是一本英文辞典，而不是一本英文语法书。

You should work this afternoon instead of going shopping.

今天下午你应当工作，而不是去购物。

2. **There may be disputes between the millionaire and his workers over one trouble or another.** 百万富翁和他的雇员之间可能产生这样或那样的争端。

“(there) be a dispute over” 或 “have a dispute over” 是 “就 …… 发生争端；就 …… 展开辩论” 的意思，如：

They had a heated dispute over the question.

他们就这一问题展开了激烈的辩论。

3. **Or some gangster may kidnap the millionaire's child and demand thousands of dollars to return the child safe and sound.** 某个歹徒可能会绑架这个百万富翁的孩子并勒索一大笔钱才把孩子安然无恙地放回来。

“safe and sound” 作 “安然无恙” 解，在此作状语。又如：

They returned home safe and sound.

他们平安回到家。

4. **In this sense, a very rich man, in spite of his great wealth, may not have an easy life.**

从这个意义上来说，一个非常富有的人，尽管他有很多财富，也未必能过上安逸平静的日子。

“in spite of” 意思是 “尽管，虽然”。“in spite of + 名词” 相当于 “although + 从句”。如：

They went on working in spite of the rain.

= They went on working although it was raining.

尽管下雨，他们仍然继续工作。

5. **All this will certainly do great harm to his health, saying nothing of happiness.** 所有这些肯定会损害他的健康，更不用说会给他带来幸福了。

“say nothing of …” 意思是 “更不用说……”

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) What does wealth often bring?
- 2) What do most people want very much in general?
- 3) What do estates and factories usually need?
- 4) May a very rich man have a comfortable life without worry?
- 5) Whose worry may be greater, a millionaire or a poor man?

2. Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Some people think that wealth brings happiness. ()
- 2) Wealth always brings a lot of worry instead of happiness. ()
- 3) A millionaire must pay great attention to his estates and factories. He worries much about them. ()

- 4) Generally speaking, most people long for health instead of wealth. ()
 5) The worries of a poor man may be fewer than those of a millionaire. ()

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 一般来说，年轻人喜欢住在大城市。
- 2) 她平安无事地返回家园。
- 3) 尽管下雨，他还是来了。
- 4) 全世界人民都渴望和平和自由。



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Listen to the following passage and then complete it according to what you hear.

Mr. White is a _____ man with long hair. He comes from _____. He is _____ years old. He is very _____ to us. He often draws _____ pictures on the blackboard. He is very _____. He often tells _____ stories to the class. He _____ us English. His classes are always _____ and interesting. He can speak _____ Chinese, for instance *baozì, nihao, xiexie* and so on. I like him very much.

2. Listen to the passage again and then talk about one of your teachers by answering the following questions.

- 1) What is your teacher's name?
- 2) What nationality is he?
- 3) What does he look like?
- 4) What is he like?
- 5) What does he teach?
- 6) Why do you like his classes?



Reading and Writing: B

Care and Carelessness

Care and carelessness are as different as fire and water. But strangely enough, many scientists have both these qualities, that is, they are both careful and careless. Newton, the well-known English scientist, is such a person.

One day, Newton invited his friends to have a dinner at home. When they were ready to eat, Newton left to get a bottle of wine for dinner. But after his friends had waited for quite a long time, Newton still didn't come back. Finally his friends went around looking for him. They

found Newton was in his laboratory doing an experiment. The reason was that when he was going to get the bottle of wine, he suddenly had a new idea for his scientific experiment. So he completely forgot his friends and the dinner. There was another time when Newton was leading a horse up a mountain, holding the rein in his hand. While he was walking, he was thinking of problems he had met in his studies. He had nothing in his mind but his problems. When he got to the top of the mountain, he found the rein was not in his hand and the horse was gone.

Among scientists, there are many people like Newton. And Einstein was one of them. Once he was waiting for a friend at a bridge. While waiting, he was lost in thought. He did not know it had begun to rain. He did not even know when his clothes were soaked with rain. When he took out a piece of paper from his pocket to write something down, the paper got wet. And then he realized that it was raining hard. But after he put the paper into his pocket, he again forgot he was standing in the rain. He did not go home until his friend came.

But when these great scientists did experiments, they were very careful in every step. They have made great contributions to the progress of our society and to the improvement of our human life.

Notes to the text

1. **But strangely enough, many scientists have both these qualities, that is, they are both careful and careless.** 但是，令人非常奇怪的是许多科学家都拥有这两种品质。也就是说，他们既细心也粗心。

“**enough**”是副词，修饰形容词和副词时，常放在这些词的后面。如：

He is old enough to take care of himself.

他够大了能照顾自己。

2. **There was another time when Newton was leading a horse up a mountain, holding the rein in his hand.** 还有一次是牛顿手里拿着缰绳牵着马上山。

“**holding the rein in his hand**”是现在分词短语作状语，表伴随状况。又如：

They stood at the west end of the bridge, talking and waiting for the bus.

他们站在桥西头，一面交谈一面等公共汽车。

3. **When he got to the top of the mountain, he found the rein was not in his hand and the horse was gone.** 当他到达山顶的时候，他发现他手里没有缰绳了，马也跑了。

“**gone**”在句中是过去分词，作表语，表主语的状态。

4. **While waiting, he was lost in thought.**

他在等朋友时陷入了沉思。

“**while waiting**”是现在分词短语，作状语，在意义上相当于表示时间的状语从句，
= **While he was waiting**

“**be lost in**”意思是“全神贯注于”，“沉湎于”。

5. They have done great contribution to the progress of our society and the improvement of our human life. 他们对社会的进步和人类生活的改善做出了巨大的贡献。

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) Careful and careless is different from each other, isn't it?
- 2) What qualities do many scientists have?
- 3) What did Newton go to get when dinner was ready?
- 4) Did he come back immediately?
- 5) What happened to him?
- 6) What did he lead when he went climbing a mountain?
- 7) Did Einstein realize it was raining after his paper got wet?
- 8) What did he forget after he had put his paper in his pocket?

2. Now decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Care and carelessness are the same. ()
- 2) Many scientists are both careful and careless. ()
- 3) Newton didn't come back to dinner because he went out for a walk. ()
- 4) The horse was gone because Newton let it go on purpose (故意地). ()
- 5) Einstein didn't know it was raining because he was lost in thought. ()

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 他是位非常细心的司机。
- 2) 杰克和托尼一样粗心。
- 3) 他们说笑着走进教室。
- 4) 玛利亚爱思考，她常常陷入沉思。
- 5) 那个房间很大，够你们住了。



Grammar 过去分词 II

1. 作宾语补足语

I am very glad to see this work **well done**.

看到这工作完成得很出色我非常高兴。

We often hear the American folk song "My Old Kentucky Home" **sung by the students**.

我们常听到学生们唱美国民歌“我的肯塔基故乡”。

When we got to the bookstore, we found the book **sold out**.

当我们到达书店时，我们发现那种书已经售完了。

2. 作状语

1) 表示时间（在意义上相当于表示时间的状语从句）

Cleaned and repaired (= After it is cleaned and repaired), the typewriter will be returned to the office.

打印机清洗和修理后，将送回办公室。

2) 表示原因（在意义上相当于表示原因的状语从句）

Established by the French in 1718 (= As it was established by the French in 1718), New Orleans of the U.S. remains completely French in language and customs.

美国的新奥尔良是法国人于 1718 年建立的，所以完全沿着法国的语言和习俗。

3) 伴随或方式（这种用法没有相当的状语从句可以代替）

The professor sat there, **surrounded by his students**.

教授坐在那里，学生们围着他。

He entered the bar, **followed by two of his friends**.

他的两个朋友跟着他进了酒吧。

注：分词短语作状语时，它在逻辑上的主语原则上必须和句子的主语一致，如果不一致时，需将分词的逻辑主语补充出来，即分词的独立主格结构，如：

误: **Served by good roads from four different directions**, we have made the town become an important market.

正: **Served by good roads from four different directions**, the town has become an important market.

误: **Seen from the top of the building**, we can see the beautiful city very well.

正: **Seen from the top of the building**, the city looks very beautiful.

从楼顶看，这座城市非常漂亮。

Choose the best answer for each of the sentences.

1. What is the language _____ in Canada?

- A. talked B. saying C. spoken D. speaking

2. I have never heard the song _____ in Japanese.

- A. sung B. singing C. is singing D. sang

3. Have you read the book _____ by Mark Twain?

- A. is writing B. written C. writing D. wrote

4. The library building stands there, _____ by many skyscrapers (摩天大楼).

- A. surrounding B. surrounded
C. to be surrounded D. surrounded

5. _____ in the fridge, the fruit can remain fresh for a week.
 A. Put B. Putting C. To be put D. Being put
6. _____ by the Friendship Store, I saw some foreign visitors.
 A. Passed B. Have passed C. Be passing D. Passing

Word Study

1. care

- 1) *n.* 照料, 照顾

Take good care of yourself while you are away.

出门在外要照顾好自己。

- 2) *vi.* 喜欢; 想; 关心; 顾虑

care for 喜欢

I really don't care for coffee.

我其实不喜欢喝咖啡。

Our Premier (总理) Wen cares much about the poor.

我们的温总理非常关心穷人。

- 3) *vt.* 在意; 关心

She didn't care where her husband had been.

她不关心丈夫去过哪儿。

2. sense

- 1) *n.* 官能; 感觉

He has a good sense of hearing.

他的听觉很灵敏。

- 2) *vt.* 感到; 理解

She sensed that she was not welcomed here.

她感到自己在这儿不受欢迎。

- 3) *in a sense* 在某一方面; 从某种程度上说

make sense 有意义; 意思清楚; 有道理

make sense of 理解; 懂; 明白

What you say is in a sense true.

你说的话, 在某种意义上说是正确的。

What he said didn't make any sense.

他说的没道理。

Can you make sense of this e-mail?

你能看懂这封邮件的意思吗?

3. long

1) *adj.* 长的; 长期的; 高的2) *vi.* 渴望, 热望

Most people long for peace and health.

大多数人都渴望和平和健康。

3) *adv.* 长期地, 始终

Mary didn't want to wait for Harry any longer.

玛利不想再等亨利了。

4. instead

1) *adv.* 代替

Tom was seriously ill. Jack went there instead.

汤姆病得很严重, 杰克替他去了。

2) (与 of 连用) 代替

We'll learn French instead of Japanese.

我们不学日语而改学法语了。

Word Listwealth [welθ] *n.* 财产, 大量happiness ['hæpinis] *n.* 幸福, 快乐△ general ['dʒenərəl] *n.* 普通, 概要

in general 一般来说

long [lɒŋ] *vi.* 渴望, 热望

long for 渴望; 极想

worry ['wʌri] *n.* 烦恼, 忧虑, 苦恼instead [in'sted] *adv.* 代替

instead of 而不是; 代替

uneasy [ʌn'i:zi] *adj.* 心神不安的, 不自在的, 不舒服的millionaire [ˌmɪljə'neə] *n.* 百万富翁, 大富豪wealthy ['welθi] *adj.* 富有的, 丰裕的※ responsibility [ris,pɒnsə'biliti] *n.* 责任, 职责estate [i'steit] *n.* 不动产, 财产※ dispute [dis'pju:t] *n.* 争论, 辩论; 争吵trouble ['trʌbl] *n.* 烦恼; 麻烦*vt.* (使) 烦恼; 麻烦, 打扰lead [li:d] *vt.* 领导, 引导*vi.* 领导; (道路等) 通向; 导致

- lead to 导致
- strike [straɪk] *n.* 罢工, 打击
- case [keɪs] *n.* 情况
- in this case 在这种情况下
- ※ gangster ['gæŋstə] *n.* (美俗) 歹徒, 土匪, 强盗
- ※ kidnap ['kɪdnæp] *vt.* 诱拐 (小孩), 绑架
- demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *n.* 要求, 需求 (量), 需要
vt. 要求, 需要
- safe and sound 安然无恙
- sense [sense] *n.* 官能, 感觉
- in this sense 从这个意义上说
- in spite of 尽管; 虽然
- appetite ['æpɪtaɪt] *n.* 食欲, 胃口; 欲望
- have interest in 有兴趣
- say nothing of 更不用说
- careless ['keəlis] *adj.* 粗心的, 疏忽的
- carelessness ['keəlisnis] *n.* 粗心, 疏忽
- strangely [streɪdʒli] *adv.* 奇怪地
- quality ['kwɒlɪti] *n.* 质量, 品质, 性质
- laboratory [lə'bɒrətəri] *n.* 实验室
- scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] *adj.* 科学的
- experiment [ɪks'perɪmənt] *n.* 实验, 试验
vi. 进行实验, 做试验
- completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* 十分, 完全地
- ※ rein [reɪn] *n.* 缰绳
- nothing but 只有
- △ soak [səʊk] *v.* 浸, 泡, 浸透
- ※ contribution [ˌkɒntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 捐献, 贡献
- society [sə'saɪəti] *n.* 社会
- improvement [ɪm'pru:vmənt] *n.* 改进, 进步
- realize ['riəlaɪz] *vt.* 认识到; 了解



Enjoy Yourself

Read the following story for fun.

It's A Television Set

Lisa was a very pretty girl. Quite a lot of young men wanted to marry her, but she was not satisfied with any of them.

One day, one of the young men came to visit her and asked her to become his wife. She answered, "No, Tom, I won't marry you. I want to marry a man who is famous, who can play musical instruments, sing and dance very well, who can tell interesting stories, who does not smoke or drink, who stays at home in the evenings and who stops talking when I'm tired of listening."

The young man got up, took his coat and went to the door, but before he left the house, he turned and said to Lisa, "It isn't a man you are looking for. It's a television set."



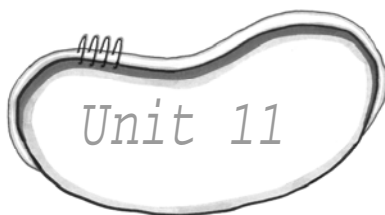
Supplementary Reading

A rich gentleman who was taking a walk over his estate before breakfast came face to face with a poor man whom he did not know.

"Good morning, sir," said the poor man, "you have come out very early this morning."

"I came out to see if I could get an appetite for breakfast. But what are you doing here?" said the gentleman suspiciously (怀疑地).

"You see, sir," said the poor man, "I just came out to see if I could get a breakfast for my appetite."



Generation Gap



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Listen to the dialogue between Eric and his mother, then fill in the missing information.

Mum: _____?

Eric: I'm looking for my new novel .

Mum: _____? And what time is it now? I would like you to do it now, please!

Eric: Oh, I can't find my new novel.

Mum: _____ you didn't lose it?

Eric: I didn't. It was on my desk _____.

Mum: Well, _____ if you leave your things lying around? You've had things _____, you know! This isn't the first time. I always tell you "keep your important things in your desk and _____". The trouble with you is, you never listen!

Eric: _____.

Mum: Don't talk that way or _____.

2. Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

- 1) What would you do if you were the child ?
- 2) Are you a docile (温顺的) child or not ?
- 3) What are the usual areas of misunderstanding between you and your parents ?
- 4) Does your mother criticize (批评) you a lot ?
- 5) What would you do after the quarrel with your parents ?



Reading and Writing: A

(Li Li is a TV presenter. She is asking Mike what he thinks about his family life.)

Li Li: Mike, do you think young people are given too much freedom today? Do you agree on this point of view?

Mike: I don't think so. My parents have never interfered with my plans too much. They suggested it to me but didn't force me to do anything I didn't want to. I was allowed to take up my own job. So I respect and love them.

Li Li: Are you quite independent of them now?

Mike: I think so. As soon as I left school and started my study as a lawyer, I became independent and had my own income. It is enough for my keep, but I still stay with them a lot.

Li Li: You are quite different from other young people. You seem to be very close to your parents.

Mike: You're right. I know many young people today say they have nothing in common with their parents, but I'm very lucky because I get on very well with them.

1. Choose true or false according to the dialogue.

- 1) Li Li and Mike are good friends. ()
- 2) Mike gets along well with his parents. ()
- 3) Mike left school and became a TV presenter. ()
- 4) Mike's parents often gave him some money for his living after he left school. ()
- 5) Mike and his parents often spend some time together. ()

2. Write out a short passage about the relationship between you and your parents. You may use the words or phrases below.

be fond of or like or love
get on well with...
independent
have nothing (something) in common
allow somebody to do something



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Tom and Peter are classmates. One day, they are talking about their parents. Listen carefully and fill in the missing information.

Tom: My parents try to _____. They think they can run my life? Well, I've got news for them!

Peter: Well, my parents are like that too. They always want to know _____. They force me to finish all my homework _____.

Tom: Oh, man ... sometimes my parents _____. But Mary's parents treat her as an adult.

Peter: It's difficult to have privacy at home. I can't really _____, or what I really feel to my parents.

Tom: Well, I quite agree with you. Sometimes, I just wish I could _____ now and make all my own decisions.

Peter: Really? Will your parents _____ you when you talk about that?

Tom: Well, I suppose so, but I'll have a try.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or False (F).

- 1) Tom and Peter are classmates. ()
- 2) Tom and Peter get along well with their parents. ()
- 3) Tom's parents treat him as an adult. ()
- 4) Peter doesn't want to live together with his parents. ()
- 5) Both Tom and Peter can't talk about their ideas and feelings to their parents. ()

3. Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

- 1) What are Tom and Peter talking about?
- 2) What do Peter's parents want to know?
- 3) How do Tom's parents treat him?
- 4) Why does Tom want to move out?
- 5) How do you think about Tom and Peter's relationship with their parents?



Reading and Writing: B

We often hear people talk about the generation gap. The term is new, but the gap is as old as man. By "generation gap", we mean that young people and their parents don't understand each other. They have differences in ideas, life styles and attitudes which result in a lack of

understanding between them and often lead to confrontations.

The “generation gap” is one of the most widely discussed problems of recent years. Some doubt whether such a “gap” exists. They don’t believe the younger generation is separated from the older generation by a wide gap. Many others, on the other hand, insist a gap between parents and children is unavoidable and the generation gap today is worse than it has ever been before. The reason they give is that the explosion of knowledge in the twentieth century has made life for young people today so different from life as it was when their parents were young. So dialogues between parents and children should never stop even after an argument or a difference of opinion. Generation gap can be bridged if only you really care.

Notes to the text

1. They have difference in ideas, life styles and attitudes which result in a lack of understanding between them and their parents, and frequently lead to confrontations.

他们在思想、生活方式及看法方面有不同观点，因此导致了彼此间的不理解，经常引起敌对，发生冲突。

“which”引导的是一个定语从句，在从句中作主语。“result in”意思是“导致，造成……结果”。“lead to”指“通向”，（喻）导致某种结果。如：

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

This leads to great confusion. 这事导致大的混乱。

2. The reason they give is that the explosion of knowledge in the twentieth century has made life for young people today so different from life as it was when their parents were young. 他们给出的理由是二十世纪知识爆炸使当今年轻人的生活与他们父母年轻时候的生活有很大的不同。

“they give”是定语从句，前面省去了“that\which”。“that”和“when”引导的是表语从句。“made...”作“使……怎么样”解。“as”引导时间状语从句。

1. Choose true (T) or false (F) for the following statements according to the passage.

1) Generation gap is a difference in attitude and behavior between older people and younger people, which often causes them to argue. ()

2) There is no generation gap between the young and the old. ()

3) The generation gap today is narrower than before. ()

4) The parents made young people’s life different from theirs. ()

5) The explosion of knowledge is the reason of the generation gap. ()

2. Answer the following questions.

1) What do we often hear people talk about?

2) What do we mean by “generation gap”?

3) Give examples to prove there is a generation gap. Is it possible to bridge this gap? How?

4) Do you have a generation gap with your parents? Why or why not?

3. Write a few sentences about the generation gap. Try to use the words given in the box below.

generation gap

misunderstanding

have nothing in common

independent

force sb. to ...

freedom interfere



Grammar 状语从句III

结果状语从句 (Adverbial clause of result)

结果状语从句一般由 **so**、**so that**、**so ... that**、**such ... that** 引导，放在主句之后。例如：

1. She was **so shy that** she never spoke to anyone at the party.

她是如此害羞以至于从不在晚会上和任何人说话。

2. It is **such** a heavy table = (It is so heavy a table) **that** nobody can move it.

这是一个非常重的桌子以至于没有人能搬动它。

3. We left in **such** a hurry **that** we forgot to lock the door.

我们离开得非常匆忙以至于忘记了锁门。

4. He didn't study hard **so that** he failed in the exam.

他学习不努力结果考试没有及格。

5. Speak clearly **so that** they may understand you.

说清楚点，这样一来他们都会明白。

so that 和 **that** 都可表示结果。**so that** 较常用，**that** 多见于口语中。**so that** 引导目的状语从句时，该从句中常常使用 **may** (或 **might**) 等情态动词，引导结果状语从句时，从句多不用情态动词，而且从句前有逗号，其次可根据上下文来判断。

条件状语从句 (Adverbial clause of condition)

条件状语从句用 **if**、**unless**、**(if...not)**、**as (so) long as** 等词引导，如果主句是将来时，条件状语从句用一般时表示。例如：

1. You will fail **unless** you study hard.

(=You will fail if you do not study hard)

除非你努力学习，否则你要失败。

2. You will (would)miss the train **if** you don't (didn't) hurry.

你要不快点，就会误了火车。

3. **As long as** you don't lose heart, you will succeed.

只要你不失去信心,你就会成功。

4. Do tell me **in case** you have any trouble.

万一有什么困难,一定告诉我。

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. Write clearly _____ your teacher can understand you correctly.
A. for B. then C. so that D. because
2. It was _____ that he couldn't finish it by himself.
A. so difficult a work B. such a difficult work
C. so difficult work D. such difficult work
3. It was _____ done that John jumped up with joy.
A. so beautiful B. such good
C. so beautifully D. such well
4. She has _____ few friends that she often feels lonely.
A. such B. so
C. such a D. only a
5. I'll be very glad _____ to the lecture this afternoon.
A. if he will come B. if he comes
C. if he should come D. if he had come
6. If you _____ it, I will lend the novel to you.
A. reads B. will read
C. have read D. want read
7. Let her do that if she _____.
A. does B. is
C. will D. will do
8. You will not succeed unless you _____ harder.
A. will work B. won't work
C. work D. don't work
9. She made a note of it _____ she might forget.
A. so that B. in order that
C. if D. in case
10. If the sun _____ rise tomorrow, what would happen ?
A. can not B. would not
C. should not D. does not

Word study

1. result in result from

result in: have as an result; cause 结果是，导致

result from: be the result of; happen because of 起因于；由……所致

e.g. The excessive smoking resulted in his lung cancer. 过量吸烟导致了他的肺癌。

His lung cancer resulted from the excessive smoking. 他的肺癌是由于过量吸烟引起的。

The accident resulted in three deaths. 这场事故导致了三个人死亡。

Three deaths resulted from the accident. 这三个人的死亡是由于这场事故引起的。

2. agree with agree to agree on

agree with + 某人或表示“意见”、“看法”的词

agree to + 表示“提议”，“办法”，“计划”的词

agree on + 表示具体协议的文件、计划、行动的词

agree to + 动词 表示同意、赞成

e.g. He agrees with me. 他同意我的意见。

We agreed on the plan. 我们对这个计划看法相同。

We agreed to start early. 我们同意早点动身。

She has agreed to our suggestion about the holiday. 她已经同意我们度假的建议。

Word list

generation ['dʒenə'reiʃən] *n.* 一代人

novel ['nɒvl] *n.* 小说

bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] *n.* 浴室

lie [lai] *vi.* 平放；位于；卧，躺；(lay, lain, lying)

vt. 说谎 (lied, lied, lying)

tidy ['taidi] *adj.* 整洁的

freedom ['fri:dəm] *n.* 自由，无拘束

△ interfere [ˌɪntə'fiə] *vi.* 干预，干涉；干扰

respect [ris'pekt] *vt.* 尊重，尊敬

independent [ɪndi'pendənt] *adj.* 独立的

lawyer ['lɔ:jə] *n.* 律师

income ['ɪnkʌm] *n.* 收入，所得

common ['kɒmən] *adj.* 共有的，共同的

force [fɔ:s] *vt.* 强迫，迫使

privacy ['prævəsi] *n.* 静居，独处而不受干扰

suppose [sə'pəuz] *vt.* 推测，猜想，想像

lack [læk] *n.* 缺乏，缺少

- ※ confrontations [ˌkɒnfrən'teɪʃəns] *n.* 公然反对, 敌对
 doubt [daʊt] *vt.* 怀疑, 不相信
 separate ['seprɪt] *vt.* 分离, 分开
 insist [ɪn'sɪst] *vt.* 坚持
 unavoidable [ˌʌnə'vɔɪdəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的



Read the following joke for fun.

Use Your Hat

“All the kids make fun of me,” the boy cried to his mother. “They say I have a big head.”

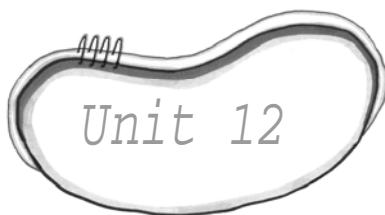
“Don’t listen to them,” his mother said, “You have a beautiful head .Now stop crying and go to the store for ten pounds of potatoes.”

“Where is the shopping bag?”

“I haven’t got one, use your hat.”



By the age of 18 or 21, Americans are fully recognized as adults, with the power to make decisions for themselves. However, adulthood, independence and responsibility neither start at age 18 (or 21) or mean the end of family support for young adults. Americans begin to take on responsibility from an early age, often earning a weekly “allowance” (津贴, 补贴) of spending money by doing chores (杂务) around the house ,in the yard, or by working for other families in the neighborhood. Young Americans also spend time away from their families and begin to feel a sense of independence and self-reliance when they spend a night, a weekend, a week or a summer with a friend’s family or at summer camp. So by age 18 most Americans have worked part time and lived away from home for a while. After graduating from high school most Americans are anxious to have a chance to get a job or go to college and move out into their own apartment, usually with friends. But this doesn’t mean their family no longer supports them. Whether parents support their children financially (经济的) or not depend on how much money the children can earn. But whether parents can continue to support their child financially or not ,they continue to provide emotional (情感的) support and encouragement for the rest of the child’s life.



Hobbies



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Listen to the dialogue between Wang Lei and George, and fill in the missing information.

Wang Lei: George, I hear you have a large collection of _____. Is that true?

George: Yes, I'm really _____ of it. I have plenty of stamps from most of the countries of the world.

Wang Lei: Wow, that's _____. How did you get them?

George: Sometimes I take used stamps off envelopes, but mostly my dad brings them back from his overseas tour as _____.

Wang Lei: Boy, _____. I envy you.

George: Some of the stamps in my collection are quite valuable. Please come to my house sometime and I'll _____ you my collection.

Wang Lei: Thanks. I will.

2. Make a list of your hobbies and talk about them with your partner.

Example:

Hobby: Listening to pop music; pop singer; S.H.E; have a collection of S.H.E.

Hobby 1:

Hobby 2:

Hobby 3:

3. Work in pairs to talk about how you become interested in your hobbies, using the following example for reference.

Example:

How did you become interested in jazz? A friend influences me.

Expansion: He is very fond of jazz music, and he plays the saxophone in his spare time.

How did you become interested in your hobbies?

Expansion:



Reading and Writing: A

Hobbies

A hobby is something we like to do in our spare time.

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evening and on weekends they are free to enjoy themselves. Some like watching television or going to movies, others like taking part in sports. These are hobbies.

There are many other kinds of hobbies. such as collecting stamps or making model airplanes. Some don't cost anything at all while others are very expensive. Some people think the value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. Most people take up a hobby for pleasure, friendship, or to develop new interests. People of almost any age can enjoy hobbies of their own. Enjoying a good hobby for a while after hard work helps people relax.

Notes to the text

1. **The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.** 美元的价值不重要, 但是爱好所带来的快乐是重要的。

“it gives us” 是定语从句, 修饰 “pleasure”。“but the pleasure it gives us is ...” 后省略了 “important”。

2. **Almost everyone has some kind of hobby.** 几乎每人都有某种爱好。

“some” 在这里是 “某一” 的意思。

1. Read the following sentences and choose the best one to fill in the blanks.

- 1) In Jack's eyes, _____ stamps is a waste of money.
A. collect B. collecting
C. collected D. collection
- 2) Jack is fond _____ basketball.
A. in B. at C. of D. with
- 3) Some hobbies don't _____ much.
A. spend B. cost C. use D. take
- 4) Students are free to _____ sports after 4:30 in the afternoon.
A. take part in B. play a part in

C. play with

D. play at

5) People of almost any _____ enjoy hobbies.

A. year

B. time

C. age

D. old

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What's a hobby?
- 2) Are all hobbies expensive? Give some examples.
- 3) Do people take up hobbies just for pleasure?
- 4) Do you have any hobbies? What are they?



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Listening to the passage and fill in the missing information.

The idea of having a hobby for your spare hours, of _____ a pastime to keep you entertained and busy when you're not _____, is quite common in the world now.

When people are asked why they've taken up a particular hobby they tend to give very different _____. Some say that they feel they ought to do something _____ in their spare time; others talk about self-improvement and the _____ of learning to do something new. A very popular explanation for having a hobby is that it provides an opportunity to do something completely different from one's usual work; some people say that their hobby, if it's an _____ hobby, has been a means of making new friends and exchanging _____. There are those, too, who say they need to do something creative because they're bored with their jobs and feel the desire for a more constructive activity when they're off duty. Perhaps the most convincing reason given for taking up a hobby is simply that having a suitable pastime for one's free hours is a source of _____.

2. Listening to the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Having a hobby during one's spare time is quite common in our daily life now. ()
- 2) There is only one reason for people to take up hobbies. ()
- 3) Some people think they can improve themselves and learn something new when they take up a hobby. ()
- 4) When people do the outdoor hobby, they can make some new friends. ()
- 5) Taking up a hobby is a waste of time. ()

3. Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

- 1) What are you interested in?

- 2) How much time and money do you spend on your hobby?
- 3) How do you spend your weekends?
- 4) Do you think your hobbies are special?



Reading and Writing: B

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have taken up gardening as a hobby since their retirement two years ago. The reason they have taken up gardening is that it keeps them physically fit and provides them with a beautiful garden in spring and summer.

“Before we retired, my husband and I often wondered whether we’d find enough to do when we no longer had a job to go to and a family to bring up. We’d been so busy all our lives that the thought of being completely idle troubled us a little.”

“We’ve taken up gardening seriously since our retirement two years ago and find that this keeps us pleasantly busy. What we particularly like about gardening as a pastime is that it keeps us physically fit and provides us with a beautiful garden in spring and summer. And in winter when it’s too cold to work in the garden we stay indoors and read many excellent books on gardening. We look upon gardening as both an outdoor and an indoor hobby and thoroughly recommend it to those who wish to enjoy their retirement.”

Notes to the text

1. The reason they have taken up gardening is that it keeps them physically fit and provides them with a beautiful garden in spring and summer.

他们喜欢园艺的原因是它能使他们保持身体健康，在春天和夏天都有一个漂亮的花园。

“keep ... fit” 保持健康。

2. We’d been so busy all our lives that the thought of being completely idle troubled us a little. 我们忙碌了一生，完全闲下来让我们有点不安。

3. We look upon gardening as both an outdoor and an indoor hobby and thoroughly recommend it to those who wish to enjoy their retirement.

我们把园艺看作是一种室外和室内爱好，而且完全把它推荐给那些享受退休生活的人。

“look upon ... as” 把……当作（看作）……。在 “...those who wish to enjoy their retirement” 中，“who” 引导定语从句，修饰 “those”。如：

Those who wish to visit the Great Wall must come here at six o’clock tomorrow morning.

想去长城的，明天早上六点来这里集合。

1. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1) Mr. and Mrs. Smith are working in a company. ()
- 2) They like gardening before they retired. ()
- 3) The reason they like gardening is that they can have lots of fruits in autumn. ()
- 4) In winter they ask other people to take care of their garden. ()
- 5) They enjoy their hobby very much. ()

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Mr. and Mrs. Smith's hobby? How long have they been doing it?
- 2) What do they like most about their hobby?
- 3) How do retired people usually spend their free time in our country?
- 4) What is the most popular pastime among you today?

3. Write a short passage about your hobby. Try to use the words given in the box below (about 50 words).

I (do) like/love ...
 ... is one of my favorite pastimes
 I become interested in it when ...
 I spend ...
 It provides me with ...



Grammar状语从句IV

方式状语从句 (Adverbial clause of manner)

方式状语从句放在主句之后, 说明某人做事或行为的方式, 用连词 **as, the way** 等引导。

例如:

I work **as** others do. 我像别人那样工作。

He failed to visit her **as** he had promised. 他没有按约去看她。

Say it **the way** you were taught. 按教你的那样去说。

Please pronounce the word **the way** she does. 请照她那样读出这个单词。

比较状语从句 (Adverbial clause of comparison)

比较状语从句常用在 **more...than**、**as...as**、**the more ...the more** 等结构中。

在“more ... than”结构中，than 是连词，引导状语从句，其后常用省略句。例如：

He knows you **better than I** (do). 他比我更了解你。

She looks **younger than** you (do). 她看上去比你年轻。

在“as...as”结构中，第一个 as 是副词，第二个是连词，其后是从句，表示两者在某一方面相似或级别/程度相同。例如：

Guilin is **as beautiful as** Hangzhou. 桂林和杭州一样美丽。

She wanted to talk to someone **as badly as** I did. 她同我一样渴望和什么人说话。

它的否定结构是：**not so (as) ... as**。例如：

I **cannot** remember things **as well as** you. 我的记性没有你好。

Lesson Ten is **not so** difficult **as** Lesson Nine. 第十课不像第九课那样难。

“the more...the more...”结构表示两个变化是按比例同时递进的，有“越……越……”的意思。例如：

The more we can do for you, **the happier** we will be. 我们为你做得越多，我们越高兴。

The warmer the weather is, **the more** I like it. 天气越暖和，我越喜欢。

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

- She no longer talked and laughed _____ she used to.
A. like B. as though C. as D. just as
- The climate here is _____ of Kunming.
A. as good as climate B. better than
C. as good as that D. better than the one
- China has a larger population _____.
A. than of America B. than America
C. as America D. more than America
- It is nicer to go with someone _____.
A. as to go alone B. as going alone
C. than to go alone D. than going alone
- We all think that he is stronger _____.
A. than he is looked B. than he looks like
C. than he looks D. than he looked like
- The more we know the world _____ we will be.
A. the more success B. the more successful
C. the most success D. the most successful

Word Study

- sometimes some time sometime
sometimes *adv.* (无比较等级) 有时

sometime *adv.* 过去或将来的某一时候

some time 表示一段时间

e.g. *Sometimes* we're busy and *sometimes* we're not. 我们有时忙有时不忙。

We'll meet again *sometime* next week. 我们将于下周某个时候见面。

The fire went on for *some time* before it was brought under control. 大火燃烧了一段时间之后才被扑灭。

2. except except for except that

except 将一个或几个人或物从同一类或普通的种类中除外；其后可接名词、代词、副词、介词短语、不定式（短语）或 *wh*-从句。如：

All came *except* Jane. 除了珍妮外，大家都来了。

except for 说明整个基本情况后，对细节加以纠正，其后一般接名词。如：

He is a good man *except for* hot temper.

他是个好人，只是脾气暴躁而已。

except that 用来表示理由或者细节，修正前面所说的情况，其后须接从句，可以与 *except for* 互换。如：

Your article is quite good *except that* there are several spelling mistakes.

(= Your article is quite good *except for* several spelling mistakes.)

你的文章很好，只是有几处拼写错误。

Word List

plenty ['plenti] *adj.* 很多的，足够的

excellent ['eksələnt] *adj.* 优秀的，杰出的

envelope ['envələup] *n.* 信封

overseas [ˌəʊvə'si:z] *adj.* 海外的

tour [tuə] *n.* 旅行，行程

※ envy ['envi] *vt.* 妒忌；羡慕

valuable ['væljuəbl] *adj.* 有价值的，宝贵的

value ['vælju:] *n.* 价值；重要性

※ pastime ['pɑ:staim] *n.* 消遣；娱乐

※ entertain [ˌentə'tein] *vt.* 欢娱

△ particular [pə'tikjulə] *adj.* 特别的，特定的

improvement [im'pru:vmənt] *n.* 改进，提高

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:niti] *n.* 机会，良机

outdoor ['autdɔ:] *adj.* 户外的；野外的

creative [kri:'eitiv] *adj.* 有创造性的

desire [di'zaɪə] *n.* 意欲，愿望

- ※ constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 建设性的; 有帮助的
- ※ convincing [kən'vɪnsɪŋ] *adj.* 令人信服的, 有说服力的
- ※ recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *vt.* 推荐



Read the following joke for fun.

Smith is one of my friends. He can run very fast indeed, and he is always ready to show people how fast he can run. One day a thief broke into his house, took some of his things and ran off as fast as he could. Smith ran after him and shouted: “Hey, Stop! Stop! Don’t you know you can’t run away from me?”

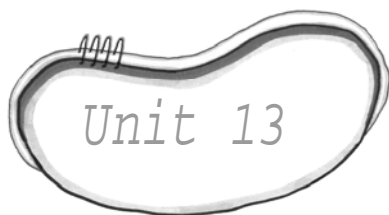
But the thief only ran faster. Smith got angry. He tried his best to run. He was soon several miles away from his house. He was still rushing along when he ran into me. “Why are you in such a hurry?” I asked. “I’m trying to catch a thief.” “But where is the thief?” I asked. “Mile and mile behind.” said Smith, smiling with pride. “He thought he could run faster than I, but you see he is wrong.”



When I think of ways to entertain and get acquainted with (与……认识) someone, my thoughts turn to cooking. There are many reasons why people like to cook. For some, it is a hobby; for others, it is a way to relieve stress (释放压力); and, I think, for most people, cooking is a way to express love and appreciation for family or friends.

Cooking as a hobby can be fun, rewarding, and creative. I viewed cooking as a hobby when I took natural foods cooking class. I would attend once a week and experiment with the new recipes (烹饪法). I found it fun, and at the same time it developed my creativity. I also find that, for me, cooking relieves stress because there are days when I need to take the focus off the demands and pressures of the week. That is when I decide to cook something. Depending on how ambitious I’m feeling, I might decide to try a new recipe. For instance, one day I came home from a hard day at school. I had taken a long and difficult test. I was still feeling wound up and stressed out, so I decide to tackle (处理; 进行) a new cheesecake recipe. Well, fifteen minutes into the recipe, I was immersed (使专心) in what I was doing that I forgot about all the pressures of the day. The aroma (香味) of the cheesecake baking was overwhelming. After having a piece of cheesecake, I had a new and refreshing (使人恢复体力的) outlook on my problems. They did not seem so pressing.

Finally, one of the most wonderful reasons to cook is to express love and appreciation for someone. Preparing a meal for someone is a special way of showing that I care for and value that person. When I cook for people and serve them, I am nurturing (提供营养) and providing them pleasure. I don't believe I have to prepare an elaborate (精心做成的) meal for them to know how much I care. The "tender loving care" I put into the cooking will be a clear indication (表明) of my love.



Humors



1. Walter answers the door at his home. He talks with a stranger. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing information.

Stranger: Hi! I'm from Russia. My name is Vodka. I want to _____ your wife.

Walter: With a name like that, I'm not _____ she'll want to marry.

Stranger: So, what kind of man does she like?

Walter: You need to be _____, handsome and have a good sense of humor.

Stranger: No problem. I _____ I qualify them.

Walter: You have got to be _____! One look at you and my wife is bound to burst out _____.

Stranger: Where is she anyway? Can I meet her?

Walter: I'm _____ she might kick the bucket before me if she meets you. Goodbye.

Stranger: What a jerk!

2. Introduce the stranger by using the following question.

- 1) What's the stranger's name?
- 2) Where is he from?
- 3) What does he want to do?
- 4) What kind of man does Walter's wife like?
- 5) Does the stranger meet Walter's wife?



Mark Twain and His Competitor in Humor

Mark Twain, the American writer, was famous as one of the greatest humorous master throughout the world. He could find his ways to be humorous, not only in his work, but also in the daily life. Once a young man wrote to Mark Twain, asking for the key to cleverness and success.

“Dear Sir” wrote the young man, “it is said that fish-eating is of some help to one’s mind. You are so clever and have achieved great success as a famous writer. Would you mind telling me what kind of fish you like best and how much I should eat if I want to make myself a clever man?”

After reading the letter Mark Twain answered: “As for fish, the bigger, the best, of course. and I’m afraid you’ve got to eat a couple of whales.”

But one day Mark Twain met up with his great humor competitor. That was in France when he was going by train to Dijon. That afternoon he was very tired and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when they got to Dijon. But first he explained that he was a very heavy sleeper. “I will probably protest loudly when you try to wake me up,” he said to the conductor. “But don’t take any notice. Just put me off the train anyway.” Then Mark Twain went to sleep. Later, when he woke up, it was night-time and the train was in Paris already. He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up at Dijon. He was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. “I have never been so angry in all my life,” Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. “You are not half so angry as the American whom I put off the train at Dijon,” he said.

Notes to the text

1. **Mark Twain, the American writer, ...** 马克·吐温, 美国作家……。The American writer 是同位语, 起进一步说明的作用。
2. **It is said that ...** 据说……
3. **be of some help to sb.** 对某人有帮助
4. **put sb. off** (指车船等) 停住让某人下去
5. **shout at sb.** 对某人大叫
6. **... whom I put off the train at Dijon.** 被我在狄戎车站给整下车去的那个人。

1. Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

- 1) Mark Twain was _____.
- 2) Once a young man wrote to Mark Twain asking for _____.
- 3) That was in France when he was going _____ to Dijon.
- 4) He asked the conductor to _____ when they got to Dijon.
- 5) "You are not half so angry as the American _____ at Dijon".

2. Write down the main ideas with the phrases in the box.

Mark Twain was very tired and ...
 He asked ... to wake him up when they got to Dijon.
 But don't take any notice, just ...
 Later when he woke up, it was ...
 In the story Mark Twain's humor competitor is ...



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Anna and Eric are talking about the previous lesson. Listen to the tape and fill in the missing information.

- Eric:** Wow! Those store clerks really got _____.
- Anna:** You can say that again. Some people are born luckily.
- Eric:** There must be thousands of old men just like that _____, I _____.
- Anna:** That's probably _____. And they must be wanting to draw up a will to give their _____ away, too. So the next time you meet a lonely old man, you'd better _____ him right.
- Eric:** Come on! What kind of _____ do you think I am?
- Anna:** Don't get so _____! I'm just kidding! Besides, you might not be so lucky and come across my old uncle, Jake.
- Eric:** What do you _____?
- Anna:** He's as poor as a church mouse!

2. Work in pairs and talk about something happening in the dialogue.

- 1) Did those store clerks really get lucky?
- 2) Some people are born luckily. Do you agree with it? Why or why not?
- 3) "Besides, you might not be so lucky and come across my old uncle, Jake". Why did Anna say so?
- 4) Do you know the phrase "church mouse" in the dialogue? What does it mean?



Reading and Writing: B

The Boaster

Park owns a large ranch in Texas, a large state in the southwestern part of the United States. Like some other Texans, Park loves to boast. As soon as he meets people, Park starts to tell them about how wonderful his ranch is. No one else can get a word in edgewise. Park says that his ranch is the most beautiful place on the earth. It has the most spectacular sunsets. At sundown the sky is the reddest anyone has ever seen.

Right after Park has finished talking about his ranch, he takes out pictures of his wife and children. Park tells everyone that his wife is the most beautiful woman in Texas, and the best cook in the United States. His children are the smartest children that have ever been born. Park will go on for hours talking about his family. Some people get very tired of listening to him.

The other day Park was driving his big car along an empty road. He was very thirsty and he stopped at a small farm for a drink of water. When the old farmer came out of his little house, Park asked: "What do you do on this little place?" "I raise chickens," said the farmer.

"How large is your property?"

"Not very big," said the farmer, "about fifty feet in front and maybe a hundred feet long, but I have as much space as I need."

"You should see my place," boasted Park, "When I get into my car at 9:00 a.m, I drive and I drive and I drive and I still don't reach the end of my property until six o'clock that night."

"I know," said the farmer, "I once had a car like that."

Notes to the text

1. ... **get a word in edgewise**. 插话。
2. **At sundown the sky ...anyone has ever seen**. 日落时, 天空映现着人人都曾见过的
的那种最红的颜色。
3. ... **that have ever been born**. 这里 "that" 引导定语从句, 修饰 "children".
4. **get very tired of** 非常讨厌
5. **I have as much space as I need**. 我有足够用的空地。
6. **"I once had a car like that."** 我从前也有个这样的车。

1. Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- 1) What does Park love to do?
- 2) Why does Park say that his ranch is the most beautiful place on earth?
- 3) Why did Park stop at a small farm?

4) What did Park mean when he told the farmer “You should see my place ... until six o’clock that night?”

5) How did the farmer understand his words?

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

- 1) He thinks his farm is the largest one _____ the earth.
- 2) _____ sundown the sky is very beautiful.
- 3) He likes to talk _____ his ranch.
- 4) He’ll go on talking about his family _____ hours.
- 5) Some people get very tired _____ listening _____ him.

3. Work in pairs to talk about Park.

Park owns a large ..., a large ...

Park loves to boast. As soon as he ...

At sundown the sky ...

He was very ...

“I know”, said the farmer.” I once ...



Grammar 状语从句 V

让步状语从句(Adverbial clause of concession)

让步状语从句是由 **although**, **though**, **even though**, **while** 等连词引起的状语从句，表示“虽然”、“尽管”。例如：

1. **Although** he had no qualifications, he got the job. 尽管他没有什么资格，他还是得到了这份工作。
2. **Though** we were poor, we’re still happy. 虽然我们穷，我们仍然很快乐。
3. **Even though** it’s hard work, I enjoy it. 尽管这是艰苦的工作，我喜欢干。
4. They’ll stand by you **even if** you don’t succeed. 即使你不成功，他们也会支持你。
5. **While** I did well in class, I was a poor performer at games. 虽说我学习不错，我运动却不行。

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他虽然身负重伤，但坚持不下火线。
2. 虽然任务艰巨，他们还是设法及时完成。
3. 那篇文章虽短，但很重要。

4. 尽管我承认他的优点，我还是看到他的缺点。
5. 即使你不同意，我也要这样做。

Word Study

1. be amazed be astonished be surprised

三者都表示“感到吃惊”的意思，但强弱有别。

amazed 指“大为吃惊”；surprised 指“出乎所料”；astonished 指对突然发生的事感到“惊异”，相当于 very surprised。如：

He was amazed that the bee began to perform a dance on the surface of the honeycomb.
这只蜜蜂开始在蜂窝上面跳起舞来，这使他感到吃惊。

It amazed her that he was still alive. 他还活着，她感到吃惊。

I'm surprised to see him there. 我真想不到在那里见到他。

Mr. Green was surprised to receive a letter from a friend he had not heard from for years.
他对收到多年不通音信的朋友的来信感到惊奇。

I'm astonished at his appearance. 他的出现使我感到非常惊奇。

2. stop doing sth. stop to do sth.

stop doing sth.意为“停止（正在）做的事情”；stop to do sth.意为“停下（正在做的事）去做另外的事”。如：

When the teacher came in, the students stopped talking and laughing. 老师走了进来，学生们停止了谈笑。

He stopped to write a letter to her. 他停下手边的活，给她写信。

Word List

- stranger ['streɪndʒə] *n.* 陌生人
 strong [strɒŋ] *adj.* 强壮的
 handsome ['hænsəm] *adj.* 潇洒的
 humor ['hju:mə] *n.* 幽默，诙谐
 problem ['prɒbləm] *n.* 问题
 ○ qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] *n.* 质量，品质
 kid [kɪd] *vt.* 嘲笑，戏弄
 ○ bound [baʊnd] *adj.* 被束缚的
 bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n.* 木桶
 jerk [dʒɜ:k] *n.* 愚蠢，古怪的人
 daily ['deɪli] *adj.* 每日的，日常的
 success [sək'ses] *n.* 成功，成就
 ○ achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 取得
 couple ['kʌpl] *n.* 双，对

whale [weɪl] *n.* 鲸; 巨大的人

Dijon 迪戎 (地名)

○ conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* 乘务员

explain [ˌɪks'pleɪn] *vt.* 解释

○ protest [prə'test] *vt.* 明言, 断言, 主张

realize ['riəlaɪz] *vt.* 实现, 认识到

calmly ['kɑ:mli] *adv.* 平静地, 镇静地

boast [bəʊst] *vt.* 自夸, 自吹

boaster ['bəʊstə] *n.* 自夸者, 自吹者

ranch [rɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 牧场

Texan 得克萨斯人

get a word in edgewise 插话

○ spectacular [spek'tækjʊlə] *adj.* 壮观的

smart [smɑ:t] *adj.* 聪明的

empty ['empti] *adj.* 空的

property ['prɒpəti] *n.* 地产



Read the following story for fun.

Pound wise and penny foolish

(大事聪明, 小事糊涂)

Albert Einstein (阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦) was a genius in science, but he did not care about everyday things. For instance, he often wore a suit without a tie, and he even went to class in slippers. So there are a lot of anecdotes (轶事) about him. The following story is one of them.

One day, Einstein went to the kitchen to help his wife with cooking. He was irritated (刺激) to tears when peeling (去皮) onions. His wife told him that it would be far more comfortable to peel onions in water.

A moment later, his wife noticed that Einstein had disappeared. After failing to find him in sitting room, study (书房) or bedroom, she was so anxious that she rushed out (冲出) to the yard and shouted, "Albert, Albert!"

Just then, Einstein emerged from the swimming pool and said, "You told me, it's more comfortable to peel onions in water; I carried out (实行) the experiment, only to find I couldn't even open my eyes, or even breathe. You fooled me..."



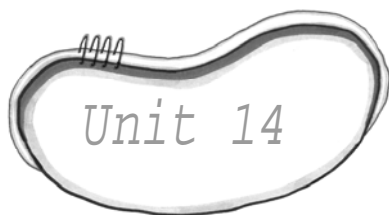
Misunderstanding

Duncan was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holidays to pay for (支付) his education. In spite of (尽管) this, he managed (设法) to get to the university, but it was so expensive to study there that during the holidays he found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to earn enough money to pay for his studies.

One summer he managed to get a job in a butcher's shop (肉店) during the daytime, and another in a hospital at night. In the shop, he learnt to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher (屠夫) often left him to do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts (账目). In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do only the simplest jobs, like helping to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butcher's shop and at the hospital, Duncan had to wear white clothes.

One evening at the hospital, Duncan had to help to carry a woman from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling frightened at the thought of (一想到) the operation before he came to get her, but when she saw Duncan, that finished her.

"No! No!" she said, "Not my butcher! I won't be operated on by my butcher!" and fainted away (晕倒).



Environment Protection



1. Mack and Till are Australians. They are camping on Kangaroo Island. Listen to the tape of a dialogue and fill in the missing information.

Mack: Look! There is a koala _____ a tree. They are really so cute. Till, why are you crying?

Till: The government's planning on _____ them because they may _____ to death soon.

Mack: What a _____ idea! They should try saving them instead.

Till: I agree. Let's start a campaign to save them. If we can find 5,000 people to take one home, the _____ will be solved.

Mack: That's a good idea. You know, there are about 18 million people in Australia. Five thousand is only 0.027 _____ of the population.

Till: Let's do it then.

Mack: Killing as a solution to a problem is just not right.

Till: You can say that again.

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who is so cute?
- 2) Why is Till crying?
- 3) What should the government try doing?
- 4) What does Till suggest at last?
- 5) Do you think they can do it well?



Reading and Writing: A

Is pollution the big problem in the world? How to get rid of it? Read the passage about it and talk about your ideas about it with your partner.

Power Without Pollution

Air pollution comes from factories, power stations and cars. Chemicals in the smoke from power stations cause a lot of damages. They can travel hundreds of miles in the wind, before falling to the ground in the rain. But this “chemical rain” gradually destroys trees in the forest and kills fish in the lakes. Pollution is a big problem in almost all the big cities of the world. City people are, therefore, becoming more and more worried about how they can get rid of pollution. They are also concerned about whether the government is doing enough to protect the environment.

However, people in Ireland don't have these worries. They are sure that they have found the answer to the problem. They use windmills. These windmills can create power without creating pollution. This method is so successful that other countries are thinking of doing the same. Why not? What works for Ireland can work for any other country.

Notes to the text**1. City people are, therefore, becoming more and more worried about pollution.**

居住在城市的人对他们如何能消除污染也愈来愈担心。

2. Those windmills can create power without creating pollution. 这些风车能够产生能源而不制造污染。

3. get rid of 除去, 戒除

1. Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where does air pollution come from?
- 2) What is “chemical rain”?
- 3) What damages can air pollution cause?
- 4) Can you list some of ways to get rid of pollution?
- 5) What is the answer to the problem for the people in Ireland?

2. Write down the main ideas with the phrases in the box.

Pollution is a big problem in ...

City people are, therefore, becoming ...

They are also concerned about ...

People in Ireland use ...

These windmills can ...



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Listen to the following dialogue and fill in the missing information.

Yang Pei: What was the conference like?

Jackie: It was called “_____”, and it included many topics, such as population, pollution, agriculture, animals and so on.

Yang Pei: What did you do at the _____?

Jackie: We listened to some lectures about the damages that is being caused to the world and topics of _____.

Yang Pei: It's a good idea to attend such meetings.

Jackie: Yes. If we _____ the world, it won't be fit for us to live in.

Yang Pei: I agree with you. It's time to do something about pollution. It's getting worse.

Jackie: So it is. If people don't stop polluting _____, there will be no fish left.

Yang Pei: That's quite true. We have got to think of ways of changing people's _____.

Jackie: There was a good talk about the increase in the world's population.

Yang Pei: We Chinese must _____ the problem.

2. Work in pairs and write down what to do about the text with the phrases below.

If we go on polluting the world, it ...

If we don't stop polluting the seas and rivers ...

We Chinese must pay ... attention to ...



Reading and Writing: B

Saving The Earth

We have changed our planet in many ways since humans appeared on the earth. Many of the things we have done are good, but many of them are bad for the earth.

In big cities, cars and other vehicles produce huge amounts of pollution, even making it hard to breathe.

Trees are also important because they help to produce oxygen and control the climate. But all over the world, people have cut down millions and millions of trees. As a result, many types of animals and plants are now disappearing. There is nothing to hold the soil in place on the hillside. The soil is washed down the hills and into the rivers when it rains.

Water pollution is caused by waste from factories and cities. Factories make huge piles of waste. Rubbish is dumped in rivers. This kills fish and other water life.

The area of desert in the world is growing every year. Many parts of the world, which once had large population and produced plenty of crops, have become deserts.

These problems are very serious for our future. But we can do something now! In many places they have already taken action to protect the environment. Many countries now use the wind, the sun and the sea to make electricity. In some countries, for example, people use electric cars and buses. There are also many other things we can do although we still have a long way to go.

Notes to the text

1. We have changed our planet in many ways since humans appeared on the earth.

自从有人类以来，我们对赖以生存的这个星球做出了各种各样的改造。since 引导的是时间状语从句。

2. Many of the things we have done are good, but many of them are bad for the earth. 我们从事的有些活动有利于地球环境，然而也有很多人类活动不利于地球环境。...we have done are good. 是定语从句，省略了关系代词 that (which)。

3. Many parts of the world, which once had large population and produced plenty of crops, have become deserts. 许多人口稠密，大量作物生长地区出现沙漠化。...which once had large population and produced plenty of crops, 是非限制性定语从句。

4. There are also many other things we can do although we still have a long way to go. 虽然任重而道远，但我们仍然可以做一些力所能及的事情（来保护地球环境）。although 引导的是让步状语从句，翻译为“虽然……但是……”。

1. Tell true or false.

- 1) The earth has been damaged since there were living things.
- 2) Fewer trees make some types of plants and animals disappear.
- 3) Water pollution is caused all by the chemicals from factories and cars.
- 4) People have taken action to protect the environment from being polluted.

2. Complete the chart below in groups with information from reading B or other books you have ever read.

What has happened?	What is the result?
1. Cars and buses have polluted the air.	1. It's almost hard to breathe.
2.	2.
3.	3.
...	...



Grammar主谓一致

主谓一致 (subject-verb agreement) 指主语和谓语动词之间在“人称”和“数”方面的一致关系。

A) 主语中心词为单数名词、不可数名词时，谓语动词用单数形式。主语中心词为复数名词时，谓语动词用复数形式。如：

1. The **theory** put forward by these scientists **is** perfectly sound.

这些科学家提出的理论是完全正确的。

2. The **results** of the exam **show** that you've all made good progress.

考试结果说明你们都有了很大的进步。

3. The **questions** raised by Jack **are** very important. 杰克提出的问题很重要。

4. The **building** among the trees **is** our public library. 树丛中的房子是我们的公共图书馆。

B) 如果主语表示一个抽象概念，谓语动词通常用单数。例如：

1. **Growing flowers is** no easy job. 种花绝非易事。

2. **Smoking cigarettes is** hazardous to your health. 吸烟有害健康。

C) 在定语从句中谓语动词的单、复数形式通常依“先行词的数”而定。例如：

1. I know two **girls** who **are** from America. 我认识两个美国女孩子。

2. She is the **student** who often **helps** the old woman. 她就是那个经常帮助老人的学生。

3. Joan is one of those **teachers** who **devote** their lives to the students. 琼是那些将自己的一生奉献给学生的老师之一。

4. Tom was **the only one** of those boys who **wasn't** late for school yesterday. 汤姆是惟一的昨天没有迟到的男孩。

D) 在“存在句”中，谓语动词 be 的数一般采取就近原则，第一个并列成分是单数，动词就用单数，否则就用复数。例如：

1. There **are three books** and two pencils on the desk. 桌上有三本书和两枝铅笔。

2. There **is a river** near our village. 我们村庄附近有一条河。

3. There **is a table** and three chairs in the room. 房子里有一张桌子，三把椅子。

E) 主语以后有 **along with**, **as well as**, **except**, **in addition to**, **together with** 等引导的介词短语或其他从属结构时，动词的数不受影响。例如：

1. Jennie **as well as** William is studying. 珍妮和威廉正在学习。

2. Catty, **along with** her husband, has just arrived. 卡蒂和她的丈夫刚到。

Supply the right answer from the two choices given in the brackets.

1. Mr. White and his wife _____ (*is, are*) going to the railway station.
2. Learning English _____ (*is, are*) not an easy job.
3. She is the only one of the doctors who _____ (*has, have*) been abroad.
4. On the desk there _____ (*is, are*) two books and a pencil.
5. Mr. Black, together with his wife and daughter _____ (*is, are*) arriving tonight.

Word Study

spend cost take pay pay for

1. spend 的主语是“人”，宾语可以是钱，精力，时间等，其后用 on (for) + 名词或用 in (可省略) + 动名词形式。如：

He spends much money on books. 他平时将很多钱用在买书上。

Every morning he spends half an hour (in) reading English. 每天早晨他用半个小时的时间读英语。

2. cost 的主语必须是“物”或“事”，表示“费用”，“耗费”，后接 life, money, health, time 等，侧重于“花费”的代价。如：

The book cost him one dollar. 这本书用了他一美元。

Making experiment like this costs much time and labour. 做这样的实验要花很多时间和劳力。

3. take 表示“花费”时，其主语一般是一件事，有时主语也可以是人，它一般说明事情完成花费的时间。如：

It took me ten minutes to go to the post office. 到邮局用去了我十分钟的时间。

The producer took two years to make the film. 制片商用了两年时间拍这部电影。

The journey took me three hours. 这次旅行用了我三个小时。

4. pay 的基本意思是“支付”，作为及物动词，宾语可以是“人”，“钱”。如：

He paid the taxi and hurried to the station. 他付了出租车的钱，急忙向车站跑去。

They had to pay two hundred francs. 他得付二百法郎。

5. pay for sb. /sth. 为……付。

You'll have to pay me ten dollars a week for your meals. 你得每周付给我十美元饭钱。

Don't worry about money, I'll pay for you. 别担心钱，我会替你付的。

Word list

※ cute [kju:t] *adj.* 可爱的

○ kangaroo [ˌkæŋɡə'ru:] *n.* 大袋鼠

○ koala [kəu'ɑ:lə] *n.* 考拉

government ['gʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

- ※ campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 战役
 ○ solve ['sɒlv] *v.* 解决
 solution [sə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 解决, 解答
 destroy [dis'trɔɪ] *v.* 破坏
 be concern about 关心; 关怀
 create [kri'eɪt] *v.* 创造; 创作
 method ['meθəd] *n.* 方法
 ※ windmills ['windmɪl] *n.* 风车
 conference ['kɒnfərəns] *n.* 会议; 会谈
 damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *v.* 损害, 毁坏
 △ lecture ['lektʃə] *n.* 演讲, 报告
 △ pollution [pə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 污染
 ※ agriculture [ˌæri'kʌltʃə] *n.* 农业
 habit ['hæbɪt] *n.* 习惯
 increase [ɪn'kri:s] *v.* 增长
 population [pɒpju'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口
 pay attention to 注意
 △ desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠
 produce [prə'dju:s] *v.* 生产
 chemical ['kɛmɪkəl] *adj.* 化学的
 breathe [bri:ð] *v.* 呼吸
 amount [ə'maʊnt] *n.* 总数, 总额, 总值
 oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən] *n.* 氧, 氧气
 climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* 气候
 waste [weɪst] *n.* 废料, 废物, 垃圾
 rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ] *n.* 垃圾, 废物
 dump [dʌmp] *v.* 丢弃, 倾倒 (垃圾)
 electricity [ɪˌlek'trɪsəti] *n.* 电
 electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] *adj.* 发电的



Read the following story for fun.

He Ran for His Health

It was in the days of Czar Nicholas II (沙皇尼古拉二世). Two Jews (犹太人) were walking along a boulevard (林荫道) in Moscow. One had a residence permit (居住证), the other

didn't. Suddenly a policeman appeared.

"Quick—ran!" whispered (低语) the one without the permit. "When the policeman sees you run he will think you have no permit, so he will run after (追赶) you. This will give me a chance to get away, and it won't hurt you because you can show him your permit."

So the Jew with the permit started to run. As soon as the policeman saw him do so, he went in hot pursuit (追赶). After a few minutes he caught up with him.

"Ahah!" gloated the policeman. "So you have no permit!"

"No permit! What makes you think I have no permit?" asked the Jew, showing it to him.

The policeman looked bewildered (迷惑不解的).

"Why then did you run away when you saw me?"

"My doctor told me always to run after taking a medicine."

"But didn't you see me running after you?"

"Sure, I did, but I thought your doctor had given you the same advice!"



The Amazon Forest

The Amazon (亚马逊) forest, in Brazil (巴西), covers five million square kilometers — an area as big as the whole of Europe excluding (把……排除在外) Russia. It contains one third of the world's trees.

However, the trees are disappearing. By 1974, a quarter of the forest had already been cut down. In the following year, 1975, 4% of the remaining trees went. If the destruction of the forest continues at the same rate (以相同的速度), there will be nothing left by the year 2050.

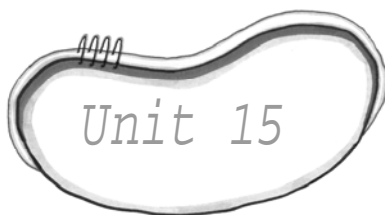
Scientists say that the disappearance of the trees is already causing changes in the climate. In Peru (秘鲁) there is less snow than before on the high peaks of the Andes mountains (安第斯山脉). In Bolivia (玻利维亚), there is less rain than before and more wind. In some parts of north — east Brazil there is now very little rain.

What will happen if more of the Amazon forest is cut down? According to climatologists (气候学家), two things are likely to happen: there will be serious effects on the world's climate; and the air that we breathe will lose some of its oxygen. Why is this?

Trees absorb the gas carbon dioxide from the air, and give out oxygen into the air. The trees of the Amazon, some scientists believe, provide 50% of the world's annual production of oxygen. If we lose the tropical forest, the air will contain much less oxygen and much more carbon dioxide. It will become difficult — perhaps even impossible — to breathe.

With more carbon dioxide in the air, the temperature will rise; the ice-caps (冰帽) at the North and South Poles (南北极) will melt; the sea level will rise, and hundreds of coastal cities will be flooded.

Scientists do not all agree about the exact figures — the calculations can be done in different ways with different results. But all scientists agree that if we destroy the Amazon forest it will be environmental suicide — like losing an ocean. Life on earth will become difficult, and it may become impossible.



Crime and Punishment



Listening and Speaking: A

1. John and Mary come home one evening and enter their building. As they come to their their apartment, they see that the door is open. Listen to the tape of a dialogue and write down the missing information.

John: Did you _____ this morning?

Mary: Are you crazy? Of course not.

John: Let's go in and see _____.

Mary: I think you really are crazy. There may be burglars in there. Let's _____.

John: Maybe we should _____ Mr. Brown next door to come with us.

Mary: No. Let's get out of here.

(They start walking in the other direction.)

John: Where should we go?

Mary: Let's go to the corner store and _____.

John: OK.

(They start crossing the street.)

Mary: Look, a policeman is over there.

John: Great! _____, Mary.

Mary: Good evening, sir. Someone seems to have _____ our house. Please come and see what has happened in our house.

(The policeman follows the couple into their house.)

2. Find a partner and talk about the following questions.

1) What is the probable relationship between John and Mary?

2) Where does Mr. Brown live?

- 3) Why do John and Mary get out of their apartment?
- 4) Where is the store to which they are going?
- 5) Do you think what John and Mary have done is right?



Reading and Writing: A

Crime Prevention Measures

The chances that you will be a victim of violent crime are low. But you can avoid risk in the following ways.

AT HOME

- You should make sure your house or flat is secure. Always lock the door from the inside at night, but you must keep the key nearby, so that you can use it to get out quickly if there is fire.
- You must never give keys to workmen as they can easily make copies.
- If you come home and think you see signs of a break-in, you shouldn't go in. The burglar may be inside. You should go to a neighbor and call the police.
- Don't open the door for unexpected visitors. If someone says he has a letter or parcel for you, ask him to hold it up to the peephole. Make sure it has your name on it before you open the door. Some people say that they are salesmen, or college students selling magazines. Tell them through the door that you're not interested. If someone knocks on your door asking for help, don't open the door. Offer to make a phone call for him or to call the police to come and help him. Don't be tricked.

AT NIGHT ON THE STREET

- Always walk facing the traffic, so that a car cannot stop behind you.
- You mustn't go through parks or woods.
- Be careful to see who is standing near you or walking toward you.
- If you are on an unfamiliar street, quicken your pace and act as if you're going to meet someone who's waiting for you.
- Plan ahead to know where you're walking. Study the streets you use and learn which stores are open late at night in case someone robs you.
- If you think someone is following you, cross the road one or two times. If he or she continues to follow you, go to a pub or other public places. If someone attacks you remember your security is more important than your property. In other words, it's not worth getting injured to protect a few things or a few dollars, so don't fight with a robber.

1. **The chances that you will be a victim of violent crime are low.** 你成为暴力犯罪受害者的可能性不大。

2. **If someone knocks on your door asking for help, ...** 要是有人敲你家的门寻求帮助……

注意此句中的“ask for”意思是“请求”，“要求”，而“ask about”的意思是“询问某事”。如：

I asked him for advice. 我向他征求意见。

He asked me about English culture. 他向我了解英国文化。

3. **Always walk facing the traffic, so that a car cannot stop behind you.** 要面对着车辆走，这样就不会发生一辆车在你身后停下来的情况。

4. **...in case someone robs you.** 以防抢劫。

“in case”的意思是“以防万一”，如：

It may rain—you'd better take an umbrella in case it does. 可能会下雨，你最好带把伞，以防万一。

1. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) You are likely to be the victim of crime. ()
- 2) You should put your key near the door at night. ()
- 3) You should not give keys to a workman. ()
- 4) You should go in if you see signs of a break-in. ()
- 5) You should walk facing the traffic at night. ()
- 6) If you think someone is following you, you should go to a dark place. ()

2. Write a story about a crime you or your friend once experienced or write a news report about a crime. You can refer to the words and the patterns given below.

one night	my friend	ride	bike	on his/her way home	bag
robber	run away	call the police			



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Listen to the following dialogue for three times and then get into pairs to practice it.

Bob: Looks like a _____ burglary, doesn't it, Beth?

Beth: Sure does, Bob. The woman next door says she saw a man walking _____ the outside of the house. She didn't see anyone else, so he _____.

Bob: No, he can't have been. Look, here are two sets of footprints. He must have had

someone with him.

Beth: You're right, _____. A woman, judging by the size of those footprints. What do the owners say is missing?

Bob: A computer and a lot of cash. Mr. Turner says he kept a lot of cash at home because he needed it for his deal.

Beth: Well, he shouldn't have. Why do people do such foolish things? Even if we find the computer, the cash will probably _____. Any signs of forced entry?

Bob: No broken windows. Maybe they forced the front door?

Beth: They might have, but I don't think so. It doesn't look forced. _____.

Bob: Why do you guess so?

Beth: Mr. Turner had his bathtub changed and he left his keys to the workmen. The workmen must have secretly copied the keys.

Bob: _____, we need to find out who the workmen are.

Beth: I agree.

Bob: But first we should take some photos of the footprints as well as the fingerprints .

Beth: Right, go ahead.

2. Now answer the following questions based on the above dialogue.

- 1) What do you think the two speakers are?
- 2) What did the next door neighbor see?
- 3) What went missing from the owners' house?
- 4) Was the man alone in the burglary?
- 5) How did they get into the house?



Reading and Writing: B

Jane Got Robbed and Burgled

At 6:45 pm. on the evening of Friday 10th September, Jane was returning from work to her home at 88 Fifth Street. She had left work at 5:30 p.m. and stopped at the Phoenix pub in Fox Street for a drink with a friend. Jane and her friend had left the pub at 6:30 p.m. and Jane had walked to the No.8 bus stop at the end of Fox Street. While waiting for the coming of the bus, she noticed a group of three young men walking here and there on the corner. The three men started to come near to her, and she started to walk in the opposite direction. The footsteps behind her quickened and a youth of 20 years of age stopped her and asked her the time. As Jane stopped and looked at her watch the youth seized her wrist, twisted her arm behind her back and forced her at knife point to give her handbag and her ring to him. The other two men were encouraging their friend at this moment. After Jane gave the young man her handbag and her

ring, the three men ran away quickly. Jane was scared, but decided to walk to her home, a distance of about four miles, where she would call the police. She arrived home at 7:45 p.m., only to find that her flat had been hurriedly burgled. Clearly the robbers had found Jane's keys in her handbag and had arrived before her to rob her flat. Jane later called the police to report the robbery and the burglary. In her handbag, there were 1000 dollars in cash, her credit cards and keys. A digital camera, a notebook computer and a record player were stolen from her flat.

Notes to the text

1. She arrived home at 7:45 p.m., only to find that her flat had been hurriedly burgled.

她晚上 7:45 到家时却发现她的公寓已被歹徒仓惶洗劫。

“only + to do” 反而，却

2. While waiting for the coming of the bus, 在等车来的时候……

此句中的 “while” 是连词，意思是 “当……时候”，其后 waiting for...是现在分词做状语

3. where she would call the police. 她将在这里报警。

此处 “where” 是关系副词，引导的是非限制性定语从句，修饰 “home”。

1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) Jane went to the Phoenix pub for a drink after work _____.
 A. alone
 B. with a friend
 C. with her workmate
 D. with her boyfriend
- 2) The three youths _____ when Jane arrived at the bus stop.
 A. were waiting for a bus
 B. were walking here and there on the corner
 C. were drinking beer
 D. were fighting against each other
- 3) One of the three men stopped Jane and _____.
 A. asked the way
 B. smiled at her
 C. asked the time
 D. looked at her
- 4) Jane was forced to give the youth _____.
 A. her watch
 B. her mobile phone
 C. her purse
 D. her handbag and her ring
- 5) The three youths broke into Jane's flat _____.
 A. from the window
 B. through the door
 C. through the back door
 D. through the balcony

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many people were robbed in the story?
- 2) Was Jane seriously hurt?
- 3) Who first got to Jane's home, Jane or the three youths?
- 4) Did the police catch the robbers?
- 5) What were stolen from Jane's flat?

3. Suppose you are Jane. After you were robbed, the police asked you to describe the appearances of the three youths. Write a few words to identify them by means of your pure imagination. Some are given below.

the tallest man	wear	leather jacket	blue jeans	a moustache
unfriendly	hair	very long	a man of 20	medium height
the shortest man	a red cap	a heavy smoker.		



倒装句

1. 倒装句的种类

根据主语和谓语的相对位置，倒装句可分为完全倒装句和局部倒装句。句子的全部谓语位于主语之前，称之为完全倒装句；句子的部分谓语位于主语之前，称之为局部倒装句。例如：

Here comes the train! (完全倒装句)

Only in this way can it be done. (局部倒装句)

2. 倒装句的主要用法：

1) 句首状语是方位词（如 here, there, up, down 等），谓语动词是 come, go, fly 等表示位置移动的动作动词，同时主语又是较长的名词词组时。

Up and up went the prices.

Higher and higher flew the white balloon.

注：当这种结构中的主语为代词时，一般不引起倒装。请比较：

Out rushed the child.

Out he rushed.

2) 当句首为 so, nor, neither 等，表示前述情况也适用于此时。

I'm a student, so is he.

John didn't come, nor did Tom.

3) 当 only + 状语位于句首表示强调时：

Only once did his mother tell him about this.

4) 当 not only ... but also 位于句首, 连接两个并列分句时。(注意: 在这种结构中, but also 分句中的主谓不倒装。)

Not only did he read the story, but also he could rewrite it in his words.

5) 当句首状语为如下的否定词或带否定意义的词语时。

never, at no time, little, nowhere, by no means (决不), hardly, seldom 等。如:

Never did Jim have that experience before.

At no time will I do that kind of thing.

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- At no time _____ in the hall.
A. is permitted smoking B. smoking is permitted
C. smoking is it permitted D. is smoking permitted
- My brother seldom does his homework in the morning, _____.
A. Nor does John B. John is too
C. John doesn't too D. So does John
- Not until the early 1900s _____ to vote in the U.S.
A. when women were allowed B. women were allowed
C. were women allowed D. they allowed women
- Only then _____ the trouble he was in.
A. he realized B. did he realize
C. had he realized D. he had realized
- By no means _____ to go swimming alone.
A. will I allow you B. I allow you
C. I allow you D. do I allow you

Word Study

- take bring

take 和 bring 都表示把人或物携带到某处。

take 的意思是“带去; 拿走”, 指将人或东西带到别处去。例如:

Take the umbrella with you in case it rains. 带把伞以防下雨。

I took Mr. Brown to the waiting room. 我把布朗先生带到休息室。

Someone has taken my dictionary. 有人把我的字典拿走了。

bring 的意思是“带来; 拿来”, 多指从别处把人或东西拿到说话人所在的地点来, 有时也可指带到说话人曾呆过的地方或将要去的地方, 甚至是听话人的地方。例如:

Please take away the towel and bring me a cup of tea. 请把毛巾拿走, 给我拿杯茶来。

Have you brought a message from her? 你从她那儿带来什么信没有?

May I bring them to see you? 我能带他们来见你吗?

2. say speak

say 的意思是“说; 讲”, 为及物动词, 后接说话的内容。例如:

What did you say at the meeting? 在会上你说了什么?

Everyone was saying what a handsome couple they were made. 大家都在说他们是美满的一对夫妇。

We say “please” when we ask for something. 我们要东西时应该说“请”。

speak 的意思是“演讲”, “说话”, 指说话的能力, 或所说出的有声音的话。一般用作不及物动词, 但在表示说某种语言、说真话时, 为及物动词。例如:

Speak clearly so that I can understand you. 讲话要清楚, 这样我们才能明白。

The baby is just learning how to speak. 那个小孩刚刚学着说话。

Our teacher speaks English and French. 我们老师会说英语和法语。

Word List

prevent [pri'vent] v. 阻止

○ avoid [ə'vɔɪd] v. 避免

secure [si'kjʊə] adj. 安全的

△ flat [flæt] n. 公寓

prevention [pri'venʃən] n. 预防

△ injure ['ɪndʒə] v. 使受伤

△ enter ['entə] v. 进入

△ risk [risk] n. 风险

○ notice ['nəʊtɪs] v. 注意到

attempt [ə'tempt] n. 试图

△ contact [kəntækt] v. 联系

deal [di:l] n. 交易

record ['rekɔ:d] n. 唱片

point [pɔɪnt] n. 尖

△ foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] adj. 愚蠢的



Read the following joke for fun.

A Clever Newsboy

A kid selling newspapers in a busy corner in Los Angeles (洛杉矶) was yelling (吆喝), “Read all about it — 39 people swindled (诈骗钱财)! ”

A man stopped and bought a newspaper from him.

After reading the headline (标题), he said, "Hey, there's nothing in here about 39 people being swindled."

"Read all about it — " shouted the newsboy, "40 people swindled!"

A Witty Husband (机智的丈夫)

Thinking no one is at home, a robber breaks into a house, only to find (结果却发现) the frightened owners in bed watching TV.

"What's your name?" he says menacingly (胁迫地) to the wife at gunpoint (枪口).

"E-E-Elizabeth," she says.

"This is your lucky day," he says, "I can't shoot anyone named Elizabeth because that was my dear mother's name." He turns to the husband. "What's your name?"

"My name's Harry," says the man. "But everyone calls me Elizabeth."



Supplementary Reading

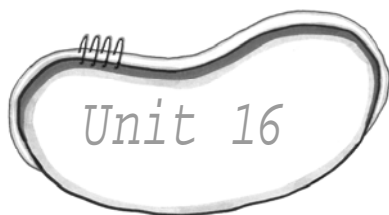
Mr. Parker's Self-defense

A man was seriously injured last night as he was breaking into Mr. Parker's country house in Rock, Liverpool. A bomb went off (爆炸) just as he was entering the office where the safe (保险箱) and some good things are kept. The burglar, Paul, was taken to Swich Hospital but his life was not in danger.

Mrs. Barry, who lives next door to Mr. Parker's house, heard an explosion (爆炸) and screams (尖叫声) at 11:00 last night. "I knew it must have come from Mr. Parker's house," she said. "He's the only neighbor we have, and although there is a wall separating the gardens, the two houses are really very near. I called my husband. He'd heard the screams, too, so we decided to call the police. I was afraid to go and see myself. The gate is always locked anyway and Mr. Parker doesn't much like anybody getting in his garden. He's got spikes (钉子) all over the wall along the street and there's a sign that says 'danger'..."

The police arrived 15 minutes later and found that the front gate had been forced open. The house is situated at (位于) the bottom of a large garden and when they got in they found Paul lying near the door that leads from the hall into the study (书房). Obviously a bomb had exploded as he opened the study door, the first room on the right inside the house.

The police said that Mr. Parker's house had already been burgled several times and the bomb which exploded had probably been put there quite recently to prevent a new attempt. The police are now trying to contact Mr. Parker who normally lives in London, and is away on a business trip to France.



Career Choice



Listening and Speaking: A

1. Listen to the following interview and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

Interviewer: Have you ever done this sort of _____ before?

Interviewee: No, I haven't, but it's the kind of job I'm interested in.

Interviewer: Really? Why are you _____?

Interviewee: Because I think it would give me a chance to use and develop some of the things I've learned in my last job.

Interviewer: What was your _____ job?

Interviewee: I worked as a tour guide in a travel agency.

Interviewer: Why did you _____?

Interviewee: Lately I had arguments with my boss.

Interviewer: What was the _____ of these arguments?

Interviewee: He appeared to be always angry about what I had done. But, I didn't think _____. So I had a lot of pressures from him. In addition, my income was not high.

Interviewer: Oh, I see.

Interviewee: But to be honest. I'm not saying that my boss is a bad man. Instead, in many ways I liked him very much. Maybe he was too tired and thus tended to become angry.

Interviewer: What do you think you learned from your _____ job?

Interviewee: I think I learned that it's important to be careful with everything you did at work.

Interviewer: I see. Very interesting.

2. Now work in pairs and answer the following questions based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 1) Has the man ever done the kind of job he is applying for before?
- 2) Is the man interested in the job? Why?
- 3) What was the man's last job?
- 4) Why did the man leave his last job?
- 5) Did the man think it was his fault?



Reading and Writing: A

Working in a Big Company

In the central part of a big city there are usually many large office buildings that house big banks, company head offices, and government agencies. Thousands of people work in these buildings. People who do all the office work are all called white-collar workers. Secretaries, bookkeepers and computer operators work for many different kinds of companies.

Many office workers dream of working their way up to the top, from clerk to president of a company. The way lies through middle management. Middle management consists of junior executives, who may do special jobs, help other workers, provide advice for top management, or see that the company's policies are being carried out. At the very top are the senior executives. They make the policies for their companies, especially financial matters. The Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, of a large company has a great deal of power and influence.

It is believed that one can start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top. Because financial matters are so important, some accountants become top executives. In companies where technology is important, people with an engineering background can also rise to the top. Nowadays, however, education plays a central part in the selection of people for management jobs. Universities in many countries provide courses in business management. The graduates of these courses often start out in middle management jobs. From there, they can easily get promoted if they show the necessary personality and ability.

Notes to the text

1. ...there are usually many large office buildings that house big banks....通常有许多容纳大型银行……的办公大楼。

句中“that”引导的是定语从句，修饰“buildings”，定语从句中的谓语是动词“house”（容纳）。

2. Many office workers dream of working their way up to the top. 许多办公人员都梦想着通过努力工作被提拔到高层领导职位。

“work one’s way to”意思是“经过努力才达到”。

3. **It is believed that one can start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top.**

人们认为一个人要从基层干起，而后再一路高升。

“**It is believed that**”我们相信……，类似的结构还有 **It is said that..., it is thought that..., it is reported that...**等。

1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1) People who do all the office work such as _____ are white-collar workers.

- A. secretaries B. police C. steel workers D. farmers

2) Many office workers dream of _____.

- A. becoming wealthy
B. working their way up from clerk to president
C. retiring early
D. going abroad someday

3) The CEO stands for _____.

- A. the chief executive officer B. the powerful person in a company
C. the wealthiest person in a company D. the manager

4) Business administration graduates start out in _____.

- A. poorly paid jobs B. high management jobs
C. low management jobs D. middle management jobs

5) If graduates with a degree in business administration want to get promoted, they need to show _____.

- A. their diplomas B. their knowledge
C. the necessary personality and ability D. their success

2. Write a short passage by using the words and patterns given below.

Polly teacher business English 10 years like love

She is strict with ...

She graduated from ...

I like ...



Listening and Speaking: B

1. Listen to the following dialogue and fill in the missing information.

Jim: Hi, Lisa, what have you been doing?

Lisa: Hello, Jim. I’ve been _____ a job interview. Have you ever been to one?

Jim: No, not yet. But my friend has.

Lisa: Oh, really? What does he think is _____?

Jim: Well, he said he thought he didn't get the first job because he dressed too casually.

Lisa: But surely qualifications are more important than _____.

Jim: He feels first impressions are very important, you know.

Lisa: Maybe he's right. But I think I'm going to point out _____. What's your opinion?

Jim: I think both qualifications and first impressions are very important.

Lisa: How should I dress for the interview?

Jim: I think you need _____ finely, not casually.

Lisa: Thanks a lot. Now I don't feel quite so nervous!

Jim: I wish you _____.

2. Now Practice the above dialogue with your partner, playing the role of Jim or Lisa. You can replace some words with your own words. You can also do it by asking each other the following questions.

- 1) Have you been to a job interview?
- 2) Why didn't Jim's friend get the job?
- 3) What do you think is important at the job interview?
- 4) What do you have to do before a job interview?



Reading and Writing: B

How You Should Start Planning Your Career

As a college student, when you leave college, you have to face the job-hunting problem. It is a turning point of your life. Therefore, you must think seriously about your future careers at that time. Here are a list of questions that you ought to ask yourself before you seek a job.

First, "Have I a clear idea of my abilities as well as my interests?" Be honest about your weaknesses as well as your strengths. Take a really good look at yourself and give real thought to the kind of person you are, and what kind of person you want to be.

Second, "Do I know the kind of jobs in which people like myself tend to find success and happiness?" Talk to people who are already in the careers that interest you. You can gain some idea of what they consider to be important in those careers. Watch these people at work.

Third, "Have I weighed carefully the immediate advantage against the long-term prospects offered by the jobs I am considering?" Will the job you select give you joy in the years to come? Realize now the importance of education in all fields, technical and professional. Remember that chances of promotion are usually given to educated persons — other things being equal.

Fourth, "Have I talked with my parents, my teachers and my headmasters?" Remember they have a lot of experience that you can benefit from. They can help you think about the jobs.

They can stimulate you to give careful thought to what you really want to do, and offer useful suggestions about how you might make full use of your personal qualities and qualifications.

Last, “How do I regard my job? Is it just a means of getting money to do the things that I want to do? Is the work important to my future happiness? Is it a combination of both?”

The above questions and their answers should give you some better ideas about how you should start planning your career. Your life-long job cannot be approached in any kind of haphazard fashion. It must be considered carefully, examined from every angle, talked over with those who know you and those who can help you in any way.

Notes to the text

1. ... **you must think seriously about your future careers.** 你必须慎重考虑将来的职业。

“**think seriously about**” 的意思是 “慎重考虑”。

2. **Do I know the kind of occupations in which people like myself tend to find success and satisfaction?** 我了解那些像我这样的人所从事的职业吗？在那些职业中，他们容易成功并得到满足。

3. **Have I weighed carefully the immediate advantage against the long-term prospects offered by the jobs I am considering?** 我是不是只认真考虑了我想要干的工作所带来的眼前利益而忽略了它的前景？

1. Now read the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) You need to have a clear idea of yourself. ()
- 2) It is not necessary for you to talk to people who have similar abilities and interests. ()
- 3) Chances of promotion are usually given to educated persons — other things being equal. ()
- 4) Your teachers can't benefit you. ()
- 5) The author believes that a job should give you both money and happiness. ()

2. Now work in pairs to talk about what kind of work you like most and explain why it interests you most. Then write a short passage. You can use the information about job titles given below. Some useful expressions and patterns are also given for your reference.

I want to be a doctor because I can bring happiness to patients ...

I don't want to be a secretary because I am not good at dealing with people ...

How do you feel the job as a ...?

What sort of job would you like to take?

I used to work as a shop assistant.

I've quit working there because ...

I want a job with a vacation every year.

I would like to have a well-paid job such as ...

police officer (警察)

secretary (秘书)

shop assistant (售货员)

nurse (护士)

accountant (会计师)

factory worker (工厂工人)

architect (建筑师)

mechanic (机械师)

doctor (医生)

teacher (教师)



虚拟语气

虚拟条件句

条件句有两种，一种是真实条件句，一种是非真实条件句（或叫虚拟条件句）。

如果假设的条件是有可能发生的，就是真实条件句。这种条件句中的谓语动词都用陈述语气，如：

If she has time, she will come. 要是她有时间，她会来。

如果假设的情况是完全不存在的或者实现的可能性很小，那么这就是虚拟条件句。在虚拟条件句中，谓语要用虚拟语气。虚拟语气常见于包含虚拟条件的主从复合句中。根据所示的时间不同，虚拟条件句中的谓语动词有下列几种形式：

1. 在表示与现在事实相反的情况时，从句中动词 **be** 的过去式在各人称中一般用 **were**，从句中的其他动词用过去时，主句用 **should/would/could/might** + 动词原形。
2. 在表示与过去事实相反的情况时，从句中的谓语动词用 **had** + 过去分词，主句用 **should/would/could/might** + **have** + 过去分词。
3. 在表示与将来事实相反的情况时，从句中的谓语动词用 **should** + 动词原形（有时用 **were to** + 动词原形，主句用 **should/would/could/might** + 动词原形）。

如：

与现在事实相反

If I were you, I would consider the plan again.

If I had money with me now, I could buy the book.

与过去事实相反

If you had left a little earlier, you would have caught the bus.

I would have gone to see him, if I had known he was ill.

与将来事实相反

If the rain should not stop tomorrow, what would you do?

If I were to (should) do it, I would do it in a different way.

动词wish后面的虚拟语气从句

在动词 wish 后面的宾语从句中常用虚拟语气表示不能实现的愿望。表示现在动作或状态时，从句中的动词用过去时，表示过去的动作或状态时，从句中的动词用 had + 过去分词。但是，从句中动词用 would/might + 动词原形时，则往往表示现在或将来有可能实现的愿望。如：

I wish I were you. 但愿我是你。

I wish I had been to Beijing. 我希望我去过北京。

I wish you would do me a favor! 我希望你能帮我个忙。

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

- 1) Do you know who sent the letter? I wish I _____ (know).
- 2) If it hadn't been for those doctors, I _____ (not live) to this day.
- 3) If he _____ (be, leave) today, he would get there by Friday.
- 4) If I _____ (be) you, I would go at once.

2. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) If I pass my driving test, I _____ a car.
 - A. shall buy
 - B. would buy
 - C. were to buy
 - D. shall have bought
- 2) We _____ that Tom was there.
 - A. hope
 - B. wish
 - C. ask
 - D. think
- 3) Mr. Burns is glad he didn't stay on the farm. He _____ bored.
 - A. will be

B. could be

C. might have been

D. may be

4) Ask her to ring me up if you _____ her.

A. saw

B. see

C. would see

D. were going to see

5) If it _____ tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

A. will rain

B. rained

C. had rained

D. rains

Word Study

1. fast quick

fast 的意思是“快的”，表示运动速度快，多指运动中的物体。例如：

Tom is a fast reader. 汤姆阅读速度快。

My watch is fast because it shows half past eleven when the time is only eleven o'clock. 我的表快了，十一点钟的时候它已走到十一点半了。

He runs faster than me. 他比我跑得快。

quick 的意思是“迅速的”一般指行动快，事情发生快结束快。也可指人聪明、反应快。例如：

Be quick. 快点。

Please give me a quick reply. 请迅速给我答复。

She is quick at learning languages. 她学习语言学得快。

2. little small

little 的意思是“小的”，表示本身的“小”，不含比较的意味。指形状小，数量少，程度低，不重要等，常带有赞赏、爱怜等感情色彩。例如：

She is certainly a pretty little girl. 这小姑娘长得真好看。

John made only one little mistake on the test. 约翰在测验中只有一个小错误。

It's a little coffee-table. 这是一张小咖啡桌。

small 的意思也是“小的”，用来形容具体事物的型号、体积、数量、规模等，也可形容抽象事物的程度、价值或重要性等。例如：

He lived in a small mountain village. 他住在一个小山村。

You needn't thank me for such a small present. 你不必为这点小意思谢我。

He owns a small business. 他有一家小商行。

Word List

develop [di'veləp] *v.* 发展

sort [sɔ:t] *n.* 种类

△ boss [bɒs] *n.* 老板

△ operator ['ɒpəreɪtə] *n.* 操作员

△ type [taɪp] *v.* 打字 *n.* 类型

point [pɔɪnt] *v.* 指出

lately ['leɪtli] *adv.* 最近

○ thus [ðʌs] *adv.* 因而

△ nervous ['nɜ:vəs] *adj.* 紧张的

pressure ['preʃə] *n.* 压力

former [fɔ:mə] *adj.* 以前的

central [sentrəl] *adj.* 中央的

president ['prezɪdənt] *n.* 总裁

power [paʊə] *n.* 权力

○ bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* 底部

△ ability [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 能力

○ personal ['pɜ:sənl] *adj.* 个人的

○ technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 技术

○ promote [prə'məʊt] *v.* 晋升

strength [streŋθ] *n.* 实力

joy ['dʒɔɪ] *n.* 快乐



Read the following joke for fun.

How “Clever” They Are

Jack walked into his house breathless (气喘吁吁的) and exhausted (精疲力竭的). “What happened?” his wife asked.

“It’s a great idea I had,” he gasped (喘着气说), smiling proudly. “I ran all the way home behind the bus and saved fifty cents.”

His wife frowned (皱眉) and shook her head. “That’s just like you, always thinking small,” she said. “Why couldn’t you have run behind a taxi and saved yourself six dollars?”



How to Find a Job

Finding a job is like any other competitive (竞争的) matter, for the job market is also competitive. Therefore, you must prepare yourself well for finding a job.

The first step is a good resume (简历). It should be clear and short, with the most important items on the first page. It should include your name/address/telephone number, and your E-mail if you have it. The worst thing will be that someone wants to interview or hire you but does not know how to find you. The key items in a resume include your job objective (目标), your education, your work experience, your awards, and anything you think will help you get the job. You can also include hobbies, personal information, references (推荐人), etc. Such items come at the end of the resume, with the references as the last. When you write a resume, you should go through several careful drafts (草稿), with advice from a teacher or some other people.

The second step is to get ready for the interview. The job may be gained or lost in the first 30 seconds of the interview, so you should practice this part several times, including your entry (进入), greetings, etc. Bring several copies of your resume to the interview in case the committee members don't have them, and be prepared to hand them out at the beginning. It's also good to practice the entire interview. Answers should be clear and short, including some examples of your education or experience. One good example can be worth several minutes of general (笼统的) discussions. Here are some questions for you to practice answering before the interview:

Can you tell us something about yourself?

What are your career goals?

Why do you want this job?

What do you hope to be doing in five years from now?

How are your English and computer skills?

Why should we hire you instead of other applicants (申请者)?

It's mostly up to you. Prepare and practice. Then prepare and practice again. Michael Jordan was cut from high school team, but through preparation and practice became the world's best player. Do the same if you want a world-class job!

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A

- △ ability [ə'biliti] *n.* 能力 (16)
- abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外 (8)
- accept [ək'sept] *v.* 接受 (1)
- achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 取得 (13)
- admit [əd'mit] *v.* 许可, 允许 (6)
- adult ['ædʌlt] *n.* 成年人 (6)
- advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 建议 (7)
- agree [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意 (4)
- agreement [ə'gi:mənt] *n.* 同意 (4)
- ※ agriculture [ægrɪ'kʌltʃə] *n.* 农业 (14)
- amount [ə'maʊnt] *n.* 总数, 总额, 总值 (14)
- ancient ['eɪnʃənt] *adj.* 远古的, 旧的 (9)
- △ annual ['ænjuəl] *adj.* 每年的 (5)

- △ apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *vi.* 道歉 (4)
- appropriate [ə'prəʊprieɪt] *adj.* 合适的 (1)
- appear [ə'piə] *vi.* 显得, 看来 (3)
- appetite ['æpɪtaɪt] *n.* 食欲, 胃口; 欲望 (10)
- △ argument ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] *n.* 争论; 辩论 (3)
- arise [ə'raɪz] *vi.* 产生; 出现 (3)
- ※ association [ə,səʊsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 协会, 联合 (9)
- Athens ['æθɪnz] *n.* 雅典 (希腊首都) (9)
- athlete ['æθli:t] *n.* 运动员, 运动选手 (9)
- attempt [ə'tempt] *n.* 试图 (15)
- attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 注意力 (3)
- Australia [ɒs'treɪljə] *n.* 澳大利亚 (7)
- available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* 可利用的 (4)
- avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v.* 避免 (15)

B

- baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] *n.* 棒球, 棒球运动 (9)
- bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] *n.* 浴室 (11)
- beach [bi:tʃ] *n.* 海滩 (2)
- be concerned about 关心 关怀 (14)
- belong [bi'lɒŋ] *vi.* 属于 (常与 to 连用) (5)
- boast [bəʊst] *vt.* 自夸, 自吹 (13)
- boaster [bəʊstə] *n.* 自夸者, 自吹者 (13)
- △ boss [bɒs] *n.* 老板 (16)
- bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* 底部 (16)
- bound [baʊnd] *adj.* 被束缚的 (13)
- brain [breɪn] *n.* 头脑, 大脑 (5)
- bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n.* 木桶 (13)

C

- ※ CAAC 民用航空公司 (8)
- call for 要求, 需要 (9)
- calmly ['kɑ:mli] *adv.* 平静地, 镇静地 (13)
- camp [kæmp] *vi.* 露营 (2)
- camper ['kæmpə] *n.* 露营者 (2)
- ※ campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 战役 (14)
- △ campfire ['kæmpfaɪə] *n.* 营火 (2)
- candy ['kændi] *n.* 糖果 (1)
- careless ['kɛəlis] *adj.* 粗心的, 疏忽的 (10)
- carelessness ['kɛəlisnis] *n.* 粗心, 疏忽 (10)
- case [keɪs] *n.* 情况 (10)
- in this case 在这种情况下 (10)
- in case 以防 (2)

- casual ['kæʒjuəl] *adj.* 随便的 (1)
- celebrate ['selibreit] *v.* 庆祝, 祝贺 (9)
- central ['sentrəl] *adj.* 中央的 (16)
- century ['sentʃuəri] *n.* 世纪, 百年 (9)
- charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *vt.* 索取费用 (5)
- cheerful ['tʃiəful] *adj.* 快乐的; 高兴的 (3)
- chemical [kemikəl] *adj.* 化学的 (14)
- choice [tʃɔis] *n.* 选择 (2)
- clerk [klə:k] *n.* 职员 (6)
- climate ['klaimit] *n.* 气候 (14)
- college ['kɒlidʒ] *n.* 大学, 学院 (6)
- comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒适的 (1)
- comfortably ['kʌmfətəbli] *adv.* 舒适地 (4)
- command [kə'mɑ:nd] *n.* 掌握 (7)
- common ['kɒmən] *adj.* 共有的, 共同的 (11)

- compare [kəm'preə] *vt. & vi.* 比较; 对比 (3)
- compete [kəm'pi:t] *vi.* 比赛, 竞争 (9)
- compete for 比赛, 竞争 (9)
- competitor [kəm'petitə] *n.* 竞争者 (9)
- competition [kəm'pi'tiʃən] *n.* 竞争, 竞赛 (9)
- completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* 十分,
完全地 (10)
- conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* 乘务员 (13)
- conference ['kɒnfərəns] *n.* 会议; 会谈 (14)
- △ confirm [kən'fə:m] *vt.* 使坚定; 认可 (4)
- ※ confrontation [ˌkɒnfrən'teɪʃn] *n.* 公然反对,
敌对 (11)
- congratulate [kən'grætjuleɪt] *vi.* 祝贺 (3)
- consider [kən'sɪdə] *vt.* 考虑, 认为 (1)

- consideration [kənsɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 考虑,
认为 (1)
- ※ constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 建设性的;
有帮助的 (12)
- △ contact ['kɒntækt] *v.* 联系 (15)
- contest ['kɒntest] *n.* 比赛; (3)
- ※ contribution [,kɒntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 捐献,
贡献 (10)
- control [kən'trəʊl] *vt.* 控制 (3)
- cover ['kʌvə] *vt.* 覆盖 (3)
- ※ convincing [kən'vɪnsɪŋ] *adj.* 令人信服的,
有说服力的 (12)
- ※ costume ['kɒstju:m] *n.* 服装的式样 (6)
- court [kɔ:t] *n.* 法院, 庭院 (9)
- tennis court *n.* 网球场 (9)

- couple ['kʌpl] *n.* 双, 对 (13)
- crazy ['kreizi] *adj.* 狂热的 (6)
- create [kri'eit] *v.* 创造; 创作 (14)
- creative [kri:'eitiv] *adj.* 有创造性的 (12)
- current ['kʌrənt] *adj.* 眼下的, 现今的 (4)
- n.* 电流
- ※ cute [kju:t] *adj.* 可爱的 (14)

D

- daily ['deili] *adj.* 每日的, 日常的 (13)
- damage ['dæmidʒ] *v.* 损害, 毁坏 (14)
- deal (with) [di:l] *vt.* 处理, 应付 *n.* 交易 (3)
- decide [di'said] *v.* 决定 (6)
- decision [di'siʒən] *n.* 决定 (8)

- ※ decline [di'kleɪn] *vt. & vi.* 拒绝 (1)
- degree [di'ɡri:] *n.* 程度; 度 (3)
- △ delay [di'lei] *vi.* 延迟 *n.* 耽搁 (4)
- deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 递, 送 (4)
- demand [di'mɑ:nd] *n.* 要求, 需求 (量),
需要
vt. 要求, 需要 (10)
- △ desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠 (14)
- deserve [di'zə:v] *vt.* 应得 (3)
- desire [di'zaɪə] *n.* 意欲, 愿望 (12)
- destroy [dis'trɔɪ] *v.* 破坏 (14)
- detail [di'teɪl] *n.* 详情 (4)
- develop [di'veləp] *v.* 发展 (16)
- difference ['dɪfərəns] *n.* 区别 (7)
- difficulty ['dɪfɪkəlti] *n.* 困难; 费力 (7)

- ※ dispute [dis'pju:t] *n.* 争论, 辩论; 争吵 (10)
- distance ['distəns] *n.* 距离 (5)
- ※ dissatisfied [di'sætisfaɪd] *adj.* 不满的 (3)
- Dijon 第戎 (地名) (13)
- divide [di'vaɪd] *vt.* 分割, 分开 (4)
- ※ disagreeable [,disə'griəbl] *adj.* 令人不快的 (3)
- dollar ['dɒlə] *n.* 美元 (6)
- doubt [daʊt] *vt.* 怀疑, 不相信 (11)
- dump [dʌmp] *vt.* 丢弃, 倾倒 (垃圾) (14)
- dumpling ['dʌmplɪŋ] *n.* 饺子 (1)

E

- effect [i'fekt] *n.* 影响; 结果 (3)
- electric [i'lektrɪk] *adj.* 发电的 (14)

- electricity [iˌlek'trɪsəti] *n.* 电 (14)
- empty ['empti] *adj.* 空的 (13)
- enable [i'neɪbl] *v.* 使能够 (7)
- engineer [ˌendʒɪ'niə] *n.* 工程师 (8)
- △ enter ['entə] *v.* 进入 (15)
- ※ entertain [ˌentə'tein] *vt.* 欢娱 (12)
- estate [i'steɪt] *n.* 不动产, 财产 (10)
- envelope ['envələʊp] *n.* 信封 (12)
- event [i'vent] *n.* 事件, 竞赛项目 (3)
- ※ envy ['envi] *vt.* 妒忌; 羡慕 (12)
- △ exact [ɪg'zækt] *adj.* 准确的 (3)
- exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv.* 准确地 (3)
- excellent ['eksələnt] *adj.* 优秀的, 杰出的 (12)
- exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 令人兴奋的,
使人激动的 (9)

- exist [ig'zist] *vi.* 存在 (3)
- experiment [iks'perimənt] *n.* 实验, 试验 (10)
vi. 进行实验, 做试验
- explain [ik'splein] *vt.* 解释 (13)
- △ explode [iks'pləud] *vi.* 爆炸 (3)
- △ expression [iks'preʃən] *n.* 表达 (7)

F

- fall [fɔ:l] *n.* (美) 秋季 (7)
- fame [feim] *n.* 荣誉 (6)
- fan [fæn] *n.* 爱好者 (8)
- △ fashionable ['fæʃnəbl] *adj.* 流行的,
 时髦的 (6)
- favor ['feivə] *vt.* 特别照顾; 有助于 (3)

	favourite ['feivərit] <i>adj.</i> 喜爱的	(8)
	fear [fiə] <i>n.</i> 恐惧	(3)
	fearful ['fiəful] <i>adj.</i> 恐惧的	(3)
○	fatten ['fætən] <i>vt.</i> 使长胖	(2)
	fix [fiks] <i>vt. & vi.</i> 使固定; 修理; 安装	(3)
△	flat [flæt] <i>n.</i> 公寓	(15)
	follow ['fɒləu] <i>vt.</i> 领会	(7)
△	foolish [fu:liʃ] <i>adj.</i> 愚蠢的	(15)
	force [fɔ:s] <i>vt.</i> 强迫, 迫使	(11)
△	forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] <i>vt.</i> 预报, 预测	(5)
	forest ['fɒrist] <i>n.</i> 森林	(5)
△	foreigner ['fɒrənə] <i>n.</i> 外国人	(4)
	fork [fɔ:k] <i>n.</i> 叉子	(1)
	former ['fɔ:mə] <i>adj.</i> 以前的	(16)
	fortune ['fɔ:tʃən] <i>n.</i> 机会; 运气	(3)

freedom ['fri:dəm] <i>n.</i> 自由, 无拘束	(11)
frequent ['fri:kwənt] <i>adj.</i> 经常的	(3)
frequently ['fri:kwəntli] <i>adv.</i> 经常地	(3)
frightened ['frait(ə)nd] <i>adj.</i> 害怕的	(3)
front [frʌnt] <i>n.</i> 前面	(11)
△ furniture ['fə:nitʃə] <i>n.</i> 家具	(6)

G

gain [geɪn] <i>vt.</i> 获得	(2)
※ gangster ['gæŋstə] <i>n.</i> (美俗) 歹徒, 土匪, 强盗	(10)
△ general ['dʒenərəl] <i>n.</i> 普通	(10)
in general 一般来说	(10)
generation [dʒenə'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 一代人	(11)

get a word in edgewise	插话	(13)
gift [gift]	<i>n.</i> 礼物	(1)
golden ['gəuldən]	<i>adj.</i> 金色的	(2)
government ['gʌvənmənt]	<i>n.</i> 政府	(14)
△ gradually ['grædʒuli]	<i>adv.</i> 渐渐地	(5)
grammar ['græmə]	<i>n.</i> 语法	(7)
Greece [gri:s]	<i>n.</i> 希腊	(9)
guest [gest]	<i>n.</i> 客人	(1)

H

※ hail [heil]	<i>n.</i> 冰雹	(5)
hammer throw	掷链球	(9)
handsome ['hænsəm]	<i>adj.</i> 潇洒的	(13)
happiness ['hæpinis]	<i>n.</i> 幸福, 快乐	(10)

have interest in	有兴趣	(10)
heavy ['hevi]	<i>adj.</i> 重的, 繁重的	(5)
hesitate ['heziteit]	<i>v.</i> 犹豫	(1)
hospitality [hɒspi'tæləti]	<i>n.</i> 好客	(1)
host [həʊst]	<i>n.</i> 主人	(1)
humor ['hju:mə]	<i>n.</i> 幽默, 诙谐	(13)
※ hurdler ['hə:dlə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 跳栏比赛选手	(9)

I

※ IBM	国际商用机器公司	(16)
important [im'pɔ:tənt]	<i>adj.</i> 重要的	(7)
○ impossible [im'pɒsəbl]	<i>adj.</i> 不可能的	(7)
improve [im'pru:v]	<i>vt.</i> 改善	(8)

- improvement [im'pru:vmənt] *n.* 改进,
提高 (10)
- income ['inkʌm] *n.* 收入, 所得 (11)
- increase [in'kri:s] *v.* 增长 (14)
- independent [indi'pendənt] *adj.* 独立的 (11)
- individual [,indi'vidjuəl] *n.* 个人, 个体 (9)
adj. 个别的, 个人的,
单独的
- △ information [,infə'meiʃən] *n.* 信息 (8)
- △ injure ['indʒə] *v.* 使受伤 (15)
- insist [in'sist] *vt.* 坚持 (12)
- in spite of 尽管; 虽然 (10)
- instead [in'sted] *adv.* 代替 (10)
- instead of 而不是; 代替 (10)
- ※ insult [in'sʌlt] *vt.* 侮辱; 冒犯 (1)

- intend [in'tend] *v.* 意欲, 打算 (6)
- intention [in'tenʃən] *n.* 打算; 意图 (3)
- △ interfere [ˌintə'fiə] *vi.* 干预, 干涉; 干扰 (11)
- △ international [ˌintə(:)'næʃənəl] *adj.* 国际的 (8)
- internet ['intənət] *n.* 互联网 (8)
- ※ intimate ['intimət] *adj.* 亲密的 (2)
- ※ involve [in'vɒlv] *vt.* 涉及 (1)
- iron ['aɪən] *n.* 铁 (5)
- v.* 熨烫
- Italy ['itəli] *n.* 意大利 (8)

J

- jerk [dʒə:k] *n.* 愚蠢, 古怪的人 (12)
- △ judge [dʒʌdʒ] *v.* 判断 (4)

joy ['dʒɔɪ] *n.* 快乐 (16)

K

○ kangaroo [ˌkæŋɡə'ruː] *n.* 大袋鼠 (14)

○ keyboard ['kiːbɔːd] *n.* 键盘 (8)

kid [kid] *vt.* 嘲笑，戏弄 (12)

※ kidnap ['kɪdnæp] *vt.* 诱拐（小孩），绑架 (10)

※ kilt [kilt] *n.* 褶裙 (6)

○ koala [kəu'ɑːlə] *n.* 考拉 (14)

Korean [kə'riən] *n.* 韩国人，朝鲜人，
韩国语，朝鲜语 (9)

adj. 韩国人的，朝鲜人的，
韩国语的，朝鲜语的

L

laboratory [lə'bɔrətəri] <i>n.</i> 实验室	(10)
lack [læk] <i>n.</i> 缺乏, 缺少	(11)
language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 语言	(7)
lately ['leɪtli] <i>adv.</i> 最近	(16)
later ['leɪtə] <i>adj. & adv.</i> 后来, 事后	(2)
lawyer ['lɔ:jə] <i>n.</i> 律师	(11)
lead [li:d] <i>vt.</i> 领导, 引导	(10)
<i>vi.</i> 领导; (道路等) 通向; 导致	
lead to 导致	(10)
△ lecture ['lektʃə] <i>n.</i> 演讲, 报告	(14)
library ['laɪbrəri] <i>n.</i> 图书馆	(8)

lie [lai] *vi.* 平放; 位于; 卧, 躺; (11)

(lay, lain, lying)

vt. 说谎 (lied, lied, lying)

long [lɒŋ] *vi.* 渴望, 热望 (10)

long for 渴望; 极想 (10)

M

△ mail [meil] *vt.* 邮寄 (4)

n. 邮件

mainly ['meinli] *adv.* 大体上, 主要地 (9)

master ['mɑ:stə] *vt.* 掌握 (7)

meaning [mi:nɪŋ] *n.* 意思, 意义 (6)

means [mi:nz] *n.* 方式, 方法 (1)

※ motto ['mɒtəu] *n.* 座右铭, 格言 (9)

mouse [maʊs] *n.* 鼠标 (8)

N

natural ['nætʃərəl] *adj.* 自然的 (1)

○ necessary ['nesisəri] *adj.* 必要的 (7)

needlessly ['ni:dlisli] *adv.* 不必要地 (3)

△ nervous ['nə:vəs] *adj.* 紧张的 (16)

○ network['netwə:k] *n.* 网络 (8)

nothing but 只有 (10)

notice ['nəʊtɪs] *n.* 通知 *vt.* 注意到 (15)

novel ['nɒvl] *n.* 小说 (11)

O

- Olympic [əu'limpik] *adj.* 奥林匹亚的 (9)
the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会 (9)
Olympics [əu'limpiks]
[pl.](=Olympic Games) 奥林匹克运动会 (9)
on earth 在世上, 究竟 (9)
operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *vt. vi.* 管理, 经营 (4)
△ operator ['ɒpəreɪtə] *n.* 操作员 (16)
opinion [ə'pinjən] *n.* 意见 (8)
○ opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *adj.* 相反的 (3)
opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:nəti] *n.* 机会, 良机 (12)
outdoor ['autdɔ:] *adj.* 户外的; 野外的 (12)
overhear [əʊvə'hɪə] *vt.* 无意中听到, 偷听 (9)
overseas [əʊvə'si:z] *adj.* 海外的 (12)

- ※ overstay ['əʊvə'stei] *vt.* 停留过久 (1)
- owner ['əʊnə] *n.* 主人, 所有者 (6)
- oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən] *n.* 氧气 (14)

P

- △ pack [pæk] *vt.* 收拾 (行李) (2)
- paint ['peɪnt] *v.* 油漆; 绘画 (6)
- △ particular [pə'tɪkjʊlə] *adj.* 特别的,
特定的 (12)
- passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* 乘客 (8)
- ※ pastime ['pɑːstaim] *n.* 消遣; 娱乐 (12)
- pay attention to 注意 (14)
- △ path [pɑːθ] *n.* 路线, 道路 (2)
- perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv.* 大概, 可能 (8)

	perfect ['pə:fɪkt] <i>adj.</i> 完美的	(7)
○	personal ['pə:sənl] <i>adj.</i> 个人的	(16)
	piano [pi'ænəu] <i>n.</i> 钢琴	(7)
	pioneer [ˌpaɪə'niə] <i>n.</i> 先驱	(2)
○	pleasant ['plezənt] <i>adj.</i> 令人愉快的	(3)
	pleasure ['pleʒə] <i>n.</i> 高兴; 快乐	(3)
	please [pli:z] <i>vt.</i> 使愉快	(3)
	pleasing ['pli:ziŋ] <i>adj.</i> 令人高兴的	(3)
	plenty ['plenti] <i>adj.</i> 很多的, 足够的	(12)
	point [pɔɪnt] <i>n.</i> 尖 <i>v.</i> 指出	(15)
△	pollution [pə'lu:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 污染	(14)
	population [pɒpjə'leiʃən] <i>n.</i> 人口	(14)
	possible ['pɒsəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可能	(17)
	potluck ['pɒtlʌk] <i>n.</i> 百味餐; 便饭	(1)
	power ['paʊə] <i>n.</i> 权力	(16)

practice	['præktɪs]	<i>n.</i> 练习	(7)
president	['prezɪdənt]	<i>n.</i> 总裁	(16)
pressure	['preʃə]	<i>n.</i> 压力	(16)
prevent	[pri'vent]	<i>v.</i> 阻止	(15)
prevention	[pri'venʃən]	<i>n.</i> 预防	(15)
printer	['prɪntə]	<i>n.</i> 打印机	(8)
privacy	['praɪvəsi]	<i>n.</i> 静居， 独处而不受干扰	(11)
△ private	['praɪvɪt]	<i>adj.</i> 私人的	(6)
probably	['prɒbəb(ə)li]	<i>adv.</i> 可能	(7)
problem	['prɒbləm]	<i>n.</i> 问题	(13)
○ professor	[prə'fesə]	<i>n.</i> 教授	(4)
○ pronounce	[prə'naʊns]	<i>vt.</i> 发音	(7)
produce	[prə'dju:s]	<i>v.</i> 生产	(14)
○ promote	[prə'məʊt]	<i>v.</i> 晋升	(16)

- property ['prɒpəti] *n.* 地产 (13)
- protest [prə'test] *vt.* 明言, 断言, 主张 (13)
- proud [praʊd] *adj.* 自豪的 (6)
- provide [prə'vaɪd] *vt.* 提供 (2)
- △ public ['pʌblɪk] *adj.* 公共的, 公众的 (4)

Q

- qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] *n.* 质量, 品质 (10)
- queue [kju:] *n.* 排队 (8)

R

- radiation [ˌreɪdi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发光; 辐射 (13)
- ranch [rɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 牧场 (13)

rate [reit]	<i>n.</i> 比率, 费用, 价格	(4)
realize ['riələiz]	<i>vt.</i> 实现, 认识到	(10)
※ recommend ['rekə'mend]	<i>vt.</i> 推荐	(12)
record ['rekɔ:d]	<i>n.</i> 纪录, 唱片	(15)
	[ri'kɔ:d] <i>v.</i> 纪录	
※ rein [rein]	<i>n.</i> 缰绳	(10)
refuse [ri'fju:z]	<i>vt.</i> 拒绝	(5)
※ remark [ri'mɑ:k]	<i>n.</i> 言论	(3)
remove [ri'mu:v]	<i>v.</i> 移开	(5)
reply [ri'plai]	<i>v.</i> 回答	(1)
research [ri'sə:tʃ]	<i>vt.</i> 研究	(2)
responsibility [ris,pɒnsə'biliti]	<i>n.</i> 责任,	
	职责	(10)
rethink [ri'θɪŋk]	<i>vt.</i> 重新考虑	(2)
reserve [ri'zə:v]	<i>v.</i> 预定	(4)

- result [ri'zʌlt] *n.* 结果 (8)
- respect [ris'pekt] *vt.* 尊重, 尊敬 (11)
- △ risk [risk] *n.* 风险 (15)
- Roman ['rəʊmən] *adj.* 罗马的, 罗马人的 (9)
n. 罗马人
- room-mate ['ru:mmeɪt]
n. 室友; 同住一个寝室的人 (1)
- rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ] *n.* 垃圾, 废物 (14)
- rude [ru:d] *adj.* 粗鲁的, 无礼的 (1)
- △ rugby ['rʌɡbi] *n.* 橄榄球 (9)
- rule [ru:l] *n.* 规则 (7)

S

- save [seɪv] *vt. & vi.* 节省; 拯救 (2)

- saving ['seivɪŋ] *n.* 节省; 节约 (2)
- say nothing of 更不用说 (10)
- scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] *adj.* 科学的 (10)
- select [si'lekt] *v.* 挑选, 选择 (6)
- secure [si'kjʊə] *adj.* 安全的 (15)
- △ security [si'kjʊərɪti] *n.* 安全 (2)
- sense [sense] *n.* 官能, 感觉 (10)
- in this sense 从这个意义上说
- ※ sensibly ['sensəbli] *adv.* 合理地 (2)
- separate ['seprət] *adj.* 单独的, 独立的 (11)
- ['sepəreɪt] *vt.* 分离, 分开
- service ['sə:vɪs] *n.* 服务 (4)
- shorten ['ʃɔ:tən] *v.* 缩短, (使) 变短 (9)
- shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] *n.* 肩膀 (6)
- sign [sain] *vt.* 在……上签名 (4)

	signature ['signətʃə] <i>n.</i> 签名; 迹象	(4)
	similar ['similə] <i>adj.</i> 相似的, 类似的	(9)
※	skillful ['skilful] <i>adj.</i> 熟练的	(7)
	smart [smɑ:t] <i>adj.</i> 时髦的	(13)
△	soak [səuk] <i>v.</i> 浸, 泡, 浸透	(10)
	soccer ['sɒkə] <i>n.</i> 英式足球	(9)
	society] [sə'saiəti] <i>n.</i> 社会	(9)
	soft drink 软饮料 (不含酒精)	(1)
○	solve ['sɒlv] <i>v.</i> 解决	(14)
	solution [sə'lu:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 解决, 解答	(14)
	sort [sɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 种类	(16)
	sound [saund] <i>n.</i> 声音, 语音, 噪音	(10)
	<i>adv.</i> 彻底地, 充分地	
	safe and sound 安然无恙	(10)
	Spain [spein] <i>n.</i> 西班牙	(9)

- special ['speʃəl] *adj.* 特别的 (5)
- spectacular [spek'tækjulə] *adj.* 壮观的 (13)
- △ spoon [spu:n] *n.* 调羹 (1)
- staff [stɑ:f] *n.* 职员 (4)
- strike [straik] *n.* 罢工, 打击 (10)
- stranger ['streindʒə] *n.* 陌生人 (13)
- strangely [streidʒli] *adv.* 奇怪地 (10)
- stream [stri:m] *n.* 小河, 小溪 (2)
- strength [streŋθ] *n.* 实力 (16)
- △ stripe ['straip] *n.* 条纹 (6)
- strong [strɔ:ŋ] *adj.* 强壮的 (13)
- style [stail] *n.* 样式, 款式 (6)
- success [sək'ses] *n.* 成功, 成就 (13)
- suffer ['sʌfə] *vt.* 遭受, 经受 (5)
- suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.* 建议 (1)

- suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən] *n.* 建议 (1)
- summary ['sʌməri] *n.* 总结 (8)
- △ surface ['sə:fis] *n.* 表面 (3)
- suppose [sə'pəuz] *vt.* 推测, 猜想, 想象 (11)
- Sydney ['sidni] *n.* 悉尼 (9)
- symbolize ['simbəlaiz] *vt.* 象征,
用符号表现 (9)

T

- take part in 参与, 参加 (9)
- △ tag [tæg] *n.* 标签 (6)
- technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 技术 (16)
- temper ['tempə] *n.* 脾气 (3)
- tennis court *n.* 网球场 (9)

- ※ thorough ['θʌrə] *adj.* 彻底的 (7)
- though [ðəʊ] *adv.* 尽管 (7)
- thus [ðʌs] *adv.* 因而 (16)
- ticket ['tikit] *n.* 票 (8)
- tidy ['taidi] *adj.* 整洁的 (11)
- ※ torch [tɔ:tʃ] *n.* 火把 (9)
- tour [tuə] *n.* 旅行, 行程 (12)
- treat [tri:t] *v.* 对待 (1)
- tradition [trə'diʃən] *n.* 传统 (2)
- traffic ['træfik] *n.* 交通 (7)
- trouble ['trʌbl] *n.* 烦恼; 麻烦 (10)
- vt.* (使) 烦恼; 麻烦, 打扰
- △ type [taip] *v.* 打字 *n.* 类型 (16)

U

unavoidable [ˌʌnə'vɔɪdəbl]

adj. 不可避免的 (11)

uneasy [ʌn'i:zi] *adj.* 心神不安的，

不自在的，不舒服的 (10)

unfamiliar [ˌʌnfə'miljə] *adj.* 不熟悉的 (2)

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒuəl] *adj.* 不平常的，

与众不同的，寻常的 (9)

V

△ vacation [və'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期 (2)

valuable [ˌvæljuəbl] *adj.* 有价值的，

宝贵的 (12)

- value ['vælju:] *n.* 价值; 重要性 (12)
- view [vjʊ:] *n.* 景色 (2)
- vocabulary [və'kæbjuləri] *n.* 词汇 (7)

W

- warn [wɔ:n] *v.* 警告, 预先通知 (1)
- waste [weist] *n.* 废料, 废物, 垃圾 (14)
- wealth [welθ] *n.* 财产, 大量 (10)
- wealthy ['welθi] *adj.* 富有的, 丰裕的 (10)
- wear [weə] *n.* 服装 (6)
- welcome ['welkəm] *v.* 欢迎 (8)
- western ['westən] *adj.* 西方的 (7)
- whale [weil] *n.* 鲸; 巨大的人 (13)
- ※ windmill ['windmil] *n.* 风车 (14)

- worry ['wʌri] *n.* 烦恼, 忧虑, 苦恼 (10)
- worth [wə:θ] *adj.* 值, 值得 (6)
- wrestle ['resl] *n.* 摔跤, 角力 (9)

常用不规则动词表

(A List of Common Irregular Verbs)

不定式

Infinitive

be (am, is, are)

bear

become

begin

blow

break

bring

build

burn

buy

catch

choose

come

cost

cut

do

draw

drink

drive

eat

fall

feed

feel

fight

find

fly

过去时

Past Tense

was, were

bore

became

began

blew

broke

brought

built

burned, burnt

bought

caught

chose

came

cost

cut

did

drew

drank

drove

ate

fell

fed

felt

fought

found

flew

过去分词

Past Participle

been

borne, born

become

begun

blown

broken

brought

built

burned, burnt

bought

caught

chosen

come

cost

cut

done

drawn

drunk

driven

eaten

fallen

fed

felt

fought

found

flown

forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got, gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden, hid
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent

常用不规则动词表

stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	waked, woke	waked, woken
wear	wore,	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

读者意见反馈表

书名：实用英语（第2册）

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